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WEST ATTACHES DISCRIMINATORY STRINGS TO MBFR

LD181036Y Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

["What Impedes the Vienna Talks?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, November 18, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports:

The present stage of the talks on mutual force and arms reductions in central Europe bears out that the NATO member countries are not in a hurry to draw up an agreement, to be more precise they are protracting it, said Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov, head of the USSR delegation at the Vienna talks in answer to the request of a TASS correspondent to comment on the course of the Vienna dialogue. It was as far back as on June 8 this year, he said, that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries came out with the fresh initiative containing considerable compromise steps to meet the Western stand. Although almost half a year has passed since that time, the NATO countries have failed to give any answer to it.

We are encountering an increasingly clear striving of the West to narrow in some way the subject of discussions in general, to limit the military significance of consequences of reductions. In the first place it categorically opposes any cuts in the airforce, even a limitation of the number of their personnel by the present level.

Such big in military respect NATO countries as the FRG, Britain and some others, refuse point blank any arms cuts and even where they show some readiness to reach agreement on cuts, in particular in ground forces, they attach to it such strings, whose implementation would be of a clearly discriminatory character for the socialist states.

The main impediment at the talks, which are already in their sixth year, used by the West is the so-called question of the numerical strength of troops. They groundlessly claim in the West that the Warsaw Treaty member states allegedly have by 150 thousand servicemen more than the NATO countries. Such "calculations" are in conflict with the real balance of forces in central Europe, which has already long been characterised by approximate equality.

The official figures presented by the sides show that the armed forces of the NATO member countries had a personnel of 981 thousand by January 1, 1976, while the Warsaw Treaty countries--of 987.3 thousand. It must be also pointed out that during the past time the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have not increased the numerical strength of their troops, which cannot be said about NATO, where, according to the American press, the USA alone increased its troops by another 16 thousand in 1977 and continues sending additional units from Texas to the FRG.

The West's manoeuvres in Vienna are apparently explained by the fact that the NATO military political leadership lays emphasis on a build-up of the bloc's military potential, and reaching a fair agreement on force and arms cuts would only tie its hands.

As far as the Soviet delegation is concerned, it will further look for ways for a mutually acceptable agreement without, of course, going against its interests of reliable defence of peaceful labour of Soviet people and our allies in the Warsaw Treaty.

"The socialist countries," Leonid Brezhnev stressed in his speech in Minsk," are offering their partners a reasonable, realistic compromise. By making their proposal, they covered more than a half of their way. We are addressing the NATO countries: Let us at last, get down to business. There is undoubtedly already a basis for an agreement. Now everything depends on the West's political will."

HUNGARY'S DELEGATE COMMENTS ON WEST'S STAND

LD161630Y Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

["West's Steps Are Needed"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, November 16, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports:

The West's stand at the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe has not shown any positive changes of late. Moreover, its unwillingness to take the road of working out a mutually acceptable agreement was manifested ever more clearly, the head of the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic, Ambassador Zoltan Fodor told the TASS correspondent. He addressed today the 186th closed-door plenary meeting that was held in the Hofburg Palace.

It should be noted with regret, the head of the Hungarian delegation said, that the Western side at the talks does not respond to all-embracing proposals of socialist countries that were made in June of this year, the proposals which make it possible to create a real basis for drawing up a specific agreement about reduction of armed forces and armaments at the first stage.

NATO countries expect new concessions from socialist countries instead of making steps to meet them half-way. For five years now the West does not agree to make the necessary changes in its unrealistic stand. Such an approach interferes with the successful course of the Vienna dialogue.

We believe it is long since time for the Western side to change its stand on the main aspects of the problem of reduction of armed forces and armaments and take the road of mutual compromise. This is the way of achieving agreement in Vienna.

Eight months have passed since the time additional data on numerical strength of land forces have been exchanged, Fodor went on to say. This period of time is quite sufficient for NATO countries to adopt an official viewpoint concerning figures given by socialist states. The West has always been regarding this question as an important condition for the successful holding of the talks and for establishing discrepancies in figures.

The Western participants must, at last, give a positive answer to important proposals of socialist countries. This would open the road to achieving specific results at the talks.

GENERAL

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD191900Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Anatoliy Georgiyevich Potapov, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio; Yuriy Rudnev, radio commentator; and Albert Aramovich Grigoryants, foreign editor of IZVESTIYA]

[Text] [Potapov] Good morning, comrades. First, two events of the week that have attracted the close attention of the world public. As you know, there were talks in Moscow between the Soviet leaders and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia. We can clearly see at this time how the basis of our relations are growing stronger step-by-step with an African country that is firmly pursuing its chosen path of progressive development, boldly defending the gains of its revolution and consolidating its national sovereignty. The declaration on the friendly mutual relations and cooperation between the two countries was adopted in Moscow last May, during Mengistu Haile Mariam's visit; while in September of this year, during the visit of a Soviet party and state delegation to Ethiopia, a number of intergovernmental agreements were signed on concrete measures in the field of developing economic, scientific-technical and commercial ties. And now, in Moscow, summit talks have been held at which the entire complex of bilateral relations has been discussed. A common desire was expressed to continue efforts to implement concrete measures to deepen Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres. Opinions were also exchanged on certain current international problems, including the African situation. This Soviet-Ethiopian meeting in Moscow has been a major event in international life, and it has, of course, evoked numerous reactions in the world's press.

U.S. Senators Visit

Another event of the past week was the visit by the delegation of the U.S. Senate to the Soviet Union. The delegation made a tour of the country. The senators were received by Comrades Brezhnev, Kosygin and Gromyko, and had very detailed and lengthy conversations with Soviet legislators. What is the result of these Soviet-American meetings that have taken place?

[Rudnev] I attended the press conferences that were organized at the Kremlin in connection with the meetings between the American senators and Soviet legislators, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Probably the main thing that can be noted in this connection is the frank and businesslike nature of the meetings and discussions held in Moscow and other cities with the U.S. senators. It is not insignificant that the head of the American delegation said that he couldn't remember another meeting where the participants had been so frank with each other. And indeed, the Soviet representatives emphasized that the Soviet Union, while invariably favoring development of mutually beneficial and all-round relations with all countries, has always attached great importance to the development of ties with the United States.

Yet, recently--and the deputies remarked on this--there have been signs of a certain decline in Soviet-American relations. There has been a cut-back in commercial and economic ties and a slowing-down of the process of SALT. All these considerations were expressed very emphatically by our deputies.

It was not without reason that the New York TIMES wrote that the U.S. senators at the Moscow meeting were literally bombarded with accusations concerning U.S. foreign policy. The West has also paid attention to the statement by Comrade Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, that the United States is trying to play the so-called Chinese card, and is, to that end, encouraging China's military preparations and inciting the Peking leaders to indulge in military adventures that could spark off a new world war.

The U.S. senators expressed the view that normalization of Soviet-American relations is a necessity. They recognized that the signing of a SALT agreement as soon as possible could be an important stage and a means of progress in precisely that direction. While sharing this view--and this was frankly stated--the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, for their part, emphasized that the Soviet Union advocates a SALT agreement which would guarantee the equal security of the sides.

On the whole, the debates--as became clear at the press conferences--were at times heated, but positive. One recalls a recent interview with U.S. President Carter which, incidentally, took place while the senators were in the Soviet Union. Carter said that the United States and the Soviet Union are now actively trying to find a common basis for guaranteeing peace and better mutual understanding between them, and also for reducing the distrust which exists. Without a doubt the meetings between the Soviet and American politicians--senators and deputies--can and should promote the growth of understanding and trust between our countries.

Middle East Situation

[Potapov] I think that in our conversation today, we must once again examine the Near East situation. There are contradictory reports coming in about the state of the Egyptian-Israeli talks; about Egypt's position regarding the Camp David agreements; about As-Sadat now supposedly being in favor of solving the Palestine problems, and linking this closely with the conclusion of a separate peace treaty with Israel. The American press sometimes reports that As-Sadat is taking a tougher line, and at other times that he is softening in his position. The reactions of the Israeli governmental agencies in this connection are themselves contradictory. Let's try to see how matters really stand. Let me ask you, Albert Aramovich.

[Grigoryants] The Western propagandists were ready to beat their kettledrums over the completion of the Egyptian-Israeli deal. But when the talks were nearly over a hitch occurred. What was the trouble? Cairo wants the preamble to the treaty to mention the question of a subsequent general settlement--pro forma, as they say. Israel has rejected out of hand the timid Egyptian desire to link the separate deals with any mention at all of the fate of the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip, or the Palestinian question in general. The Israeli Cabinet declared that these amends go counter to the agreements signed at Camp David, and are therefore unacceptable. President Carter joined in the fray, and an American compromise version of the linkage appeared. This invites Tel Aviv to agree in principle to settle the problem of the West Bank of the Jordan, without specifying either time limits or conditions for solving the problems. Israel arrogantly turned down even this elastic formula. As we see, Tel Aviv is out to gain the maximum in a situation in which it has the support of the United States, while Egypt, having got itself into a position of isolation, is politically weak and ready to make one basic concession after another.

The question arises: Why has Cairo dug its toes in at the last moment? Many observers believe President as-Sadat is using the delay in his talks with Israel to prove to Saudi Arabia and the other Arab states that he cares about the interests of the common Arab cause, and that Washington can be trusted. After all, As-Sadat has actually told King Hassan of Morocco that he has obtained guarantees from President Carter that Eastern Jerusalem will be returned to the Arabs, and that the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip will eventually receive independence. But the Egyptian president put his foot in his mouth because U.S. officials, as the New York TIMES reports, refuted these assertions right away, saying that Carter gave President as-Sadat no guarantees or undertakings of any kind on these matters.

The maneuver of delaying the signing of the separate treaty can be explained in terms of important events in inter-Arab relations. It is a question, first of all, of the results of the all-Arab summit conference in Baghdad; the rapprochement between Syria and Iraq, and other important processes that have been going on recently. Today, everyone can see that the parties to the Camp David deal--the United States, Israel and Egypt--seriously miscalculated the strength of Arab solidarity. They had been banking on the understanding and support of, as they are called in the West, the moderate Arab countries. When the Baghdad meeting did take place, they hoped for a split among its participants; but those hopes were dashed. It is important--and this came out particularly clearly in Baghdad--that the Palestinian problem is a factor uniting the Arab world. That problem, as the communique on the Baghdad meeting stresses, is decisive for the destiny of the Arab nation and forms the basis of the struggle against the Zionist enemy. The right of the Palestinian Arabs to set up a sovereign state was reaffirmed; it is a right which neither the United States nor Israel nor their new friends on the Nile wish to recognize.

[Rudnev] Altogether, Albert Aramovich, one can certainly say that the deal prepared at Camp David is simply a gift to the aggressor. To all intents and purposes President as-Sadat acquired only the illusion of a settlement through the deal, while Egypt in this deal is losing everything for which it has been struggling for a number of years. That, truly, is the essence of the problem.

[Grigoryants] That is indeed so. The course of embarking on separate collusion encourages the aggressor to be implacable, opens the way for imperialist dominance in the region and in the final analysis exacerbates tension in the Near East.

Spain, NATO

[Potapov] I would like in our talk today to bring up the following issue: Facts show that gross pressure is being put by Washington and NATO on Spain and the latter is being strenuously drawn into the NATO military bloc.

It is precisely in this regard that an interview given recently to a group of Spanish journalists by American General Haig, commander in chief of NATO Armed Forces in Europe, ought to be appraised. Haig described the economic and military-political gains which have allegedly been promised to Spain by its entry into NATO. It is most indicative that almost at the same time Luns, secretary general of the bloc, in an interview given to the Austrian DIE PRESSE this week, stated that he welcomes the request of Spain to be admitted to NATO. Luns confided that NATO, it turns out, needs the Spanish Navy.

Pressure on Spain is not a new phenomenon in the tactics of the NATO strategists. Indeed, Haig has repeatedly made similar statements this year. It has been reported that he had a meeting this spring in Britain with some prominent Spanish politicians and assiduously recommended that their country become a member of NATO. On whose behalf was this invitation sent out? The British press does not make a secret of this. The meeting was organized, as one weekly put it, by conservative American brain trusts, and Haig carried it out. Washington is indisputably extremely interested in Spain's strategic position on the southern flank of NATO. Indeed, the fact that any expansion of the military bloc would run counter to the policy of detente and would consolidate the policy of blocs in the continent is not being considered by these same conservative American brain trusts.

There is yet another reason for a very high degree of interest in Spain. Spain, is linked to the United States by the treaty regarding military bases on its territory. This treaty has been extended to 1981, and it is this date which, according to the New York TIMES, is being regarded by U.S. military circles as the logical date for Spain's formal entry into NATO. All this is motivating NATO strategists to pressure Spain--and what pressure! They are not stopping short of direct blackmail. In May, Haig stated that the entry into NATO be directly linked with Spain's possible admission to the Common Market. Here he was setting a direct condition and spoke as if talks on membership of NATO had already begun. Even the American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR stressed at the time that both of Haig's statements ran counter to the position of the Spanish Government.

In actual fact the ruling party in Spain, the Union of the Democratic Center, although in favor of membership in NATO, admits that this step requires the broad support of the people and legislature. Prime Minister Suarez adheres to this view of his party and adds that the issue is far from being an urent or pressing one. His position is thus one of caution. Opposition to NATO is being expressed by the major opposition party, the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, and by the Spanish Communist Party and the Popular Socialists. And so in Spain itself the position regarding NATO membership is still far from being determined. But Haig is clearly in a hurry. Facts show that NATO pressure has been intensified. Why is this? The point is that the Spanish legislature quite recently adopted the draft Spanish Constitution. In December there will be a nationwide referendum on this matter. The constitution maps out a number of substantial measures on the path of the country's democratization. All this opens up the possibility for a strengthening of the positions of democratic forces in Spain. This is what apparently does not suit Washington and the NATO strategists. This is why they are intensifying the pressure.

[Grigoryants] I would like to add that Haig in the interview given to Spanish journalists, which you, Anatoliy Georgiyevich, mentioned, spoke out against the participation of communists in the government. This is not the first time that this American general has given advice to Western European countries over the composition of their governments. Remember the pre-election campaign in Italy in 1976. Haig and also some American officials directly threatened Italy with various sanctions if, as a result of the elections, a government was formed with participation of communists. Such things cannot be described as other than direct interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

U.S., NATO Subversion

[Potapov] An interesting document was recently published by the Italian magazine EUROPEO. Its journalists had somehow or other--it is not known how--acquired a completely secret manual for the U.S. Armed Forces. This document is called: FM, indicating the series; and 30-31, indicating the number. It is dated 1970, but is still valid. An interesting thing is that several years ago the document somehow or other got into the hands of the editorial staff of the Turkish BARIS which announced that it would publish it. But suddenly the document itself and the journalist who had it, disappeared without trace in very mysterious circumstances. But now the Italian magazine has succeeded in getting hold of the document and its authenticity is vouched for by the editorial staff.

What sort of a manual is it? It concerns recommendations for American secret services and operations in the territory of states referred to in the document as friendly--namely, the countries within NATO's orbit and on whose territory American forces are stationed. There are detailed directions on how American special services should operate on occasions when, as the document puts it, a threat of a political change in favor of communists or when a so-called communist danger becomes apparent. There are directives for penetrating leftwing parties and organizations and the carrying out of provocations in order to produce chaos, disturbances, terror and even the physical elimination of opponents or unsuitable politicians. Incidentally, it is characteristic that EUROPEO has been publishing this document in connection with the very obscure and strange circumstances of the kidnaping and killing of Aldo Moro. I would say that this is a sensational thing to be published--a secret document and direct exposure of U.S. and NATO subversive activities in so-called friendly countries.

[Grigoryants] NATO's activities, including those behind the scenes, and this aggressive bloc attempts to saturate and oversaturate Europe with means of annihilation and to spur on the arms race are causing a certain amount of tension in this bloc and a certain amount of contradiction. This is shown by the rumpus, which has still not abated, over a statement by Hans Apel, West German minister of defense. The minister voiced a number of critical remarks about the NATO leadership and in particular Haig and other figures. NATO's military leaders are resorting to a direct falsification of figures so as to intimidate Bonn with the fictitious military superiority of the Warsaw Pact countries. Direct forgery is employed. To prove a mythical threefold superiority of the socialist countries in tanks, NATO officials include in the calculation all the tanks which have since the end of the war belonged to these countries' armies, including tanks long since removed from service, such as, for instance, the famous T-34 vehicles. Further, in Apel's view General Haig is undertaking military maneuvers in central Europe which are too large and which are involving up to 300,000 soldiers. Apel considers that this is dangerous politically and superfluous from the military point of view.

Therefore, in the view of Bonn's minister of defense, it is necessary to sharply reduce the scale of NATO maneuvers in the FRG. Right away there was a rumpus and opposition Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/SCU] figures descended upon the minister of defense. Passions became even more enflamed when speaking in Brussels at the Nuclear Planning Group session. Appeal reproached Luns, secretary general of NATO, for the fact that he is overly concerned with the military aspects of NATO's activities to the detriment of political aspects. Mass pressure was exerted upon the minister.

Luns immediately rushed off to Bonn, talks were held with West Germany's leaders and the opposition CDU/CSU bloc demanded the removal of Apel from the Cabinet. Soon the culprit responsible for the commotion hastened to placate the NATO leadership and demonstrated his Atlantic loyalty. At one press conference Haig and Apel even appeared together to demonstrate this trans-Atlantic friendship. However, as the newspapers write, this type of back-slapping cannot conceal the serious differences between the members of NATO, differences which have been manifesting themselves lately. It is not only a matter of the personal views of Minister Apel and other figures; utterances against NATO's military activities and disfavor of disarmament and consolidation of detente in Europe reflect the pressure of public opinion and the public's wish for detente to be continued.

Iranian Developments

[Potapov] Many of our listeners are asking us questions about the situation in Iran. Indeed, this part of the world is also attracting the fixed attention of the foreign press. Press organs abroad are at present following the Iranian situation. What is currently happening in this country?

[Rudnev] The events in Iran are called various things: action by the opposition movement, popular unrest and sometimes even civil disorders. However, regardless of this, everyone recognizes that these events are of a broad and mass nature and that the situation in Iran remains extremely complex and tense.

Quite recently, last week, following a very short period of calm, there were again anti-government demonstrations in Tehran. Similar demonstrations and meetings are taking place in many provincial towns, including those in which martial law is in force. The participants in this movement put forward the slogan: cancel martial law; release all political prisoners; expel American military and civilian advisers from the country; disband the secret police: revoke the law restricting the freedom of speech, meetings and the press. All in all, one can say that the situation in Iran remains critical.

The second thing one can say is that the broad scale and length of these events is beginning to cause serious anxiety in the Western countries, primarily in the United States. It goes without saying that the American representatives are concerned not for the welfare of the Iranian people but for more prosaic things--their own economic and strategic positions in that country.

To this end assertions have been appearing in the Western press with increasing frequency lately that these events have already gone beyond the bounds of internal matters. At the same time, an attempt is being made to create the impression that foreign interference is to blame for the events in Iran, meaning the Soviet Union.

Everyone talks about this in definite terms. Using not very moderate expressions, Turner, director of the U.S. CIA, is openly trying to pin responsibility on the Soviet Union, proceeding from the fact that, according to him, communists are supporters of the republican way of govenment.

Turner was recently joined also by Teng Hsiao-ping, Chinese vice premier. During his tour of some Asian countries, he also tried to ascribe interference in Iranian affairs to the Soviet Union. Turner and his American colleagues, of course, know full well that their pronouncements are absurd; that the Soviet Union has never interfered and does not intend to interfere in Iranian affairs.

Nevertheless, they are embarking on this patent falsehood in an attempt to cover their own responsibility for the situation which has taken shape in Iran and for the causes of unrest.

As is known, the United States has placed a colossal arms burden on Iran. Even according to official data, from 1972 alone the United States pumped more than $8 billion out of Iran because of arms deliveries and has signed contracts for another $11.56 billion.

There are some 41,000 American military advisers and specialists in Iran now. It should also be remembered that American banks and industrial monopolies--and mnay newspapers say this, including the French L'FIGARO--possess predominant influence in all spheres of the Iranian economy.

These foregoing facts completely explain the temptation for American participation, real and not mythical, in Iranian events and the presence of a powerful corps of American advisers in the Iranian Army gives concrete expression to this participation. The United States, a Western newspaper has written, was involved in this business from the very beginning.

As for recent events, it is known that the CIA has a close interest in Iranian affairs. Only 1 or 2 days ago it was announced that two planes with CIA agents arrived in Tehran on the eve of the formation of the new military government in Iran. The Washington POST wrote that the U.S. Government was so troubled by Iran's need to study methods of suppressing civil unrest that it was ready to send American Army soldiers there in the capacity of instructors.

These facts point again to the methods of interference by the American special services and the Pentagon in the internal affairs of a sovereign country, a country which is now going through a complex and most difficult period of its history.

Teng's Asia Tour

[Potapov] In conclusion, another event: Last week Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the Chinese State Council, completed a visit to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore--Southeast Asian countries. What was Peking striving to achieve by this mission and what were the results?

[Grigoryants] The fact is that Peking's policy is causing increasing anxiety in Southeast Asian countries. China is building up pressure on Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore aimed at drawing these countries into the channel of its great-power policy. It has unleashed an unprecedented campaign of threats and provocations against Socialist Vietnam; it is setting its Kampuchea puppets on to new aggressive acts against that country.

The visit of Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, to that region was, Peking thought, to have calmed the governments and public of Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore, prevented the development of those states' relations with Vietnam and urged them on to the slippery path of anti-Soviet policies. However, the good neighbor mask Teng Hsiao-ping wore in the three countries fooled nobody. The Chinese official's trip ended in failure. He did not manage to inspire confidence in Peking's course, the aggressive nature of which is becoming obvious to everyone. Nor could the Chinese guest shake the determination of his hosts to continue their balanced foreign policy which includes development of friendly relations with all countries, Socialist Vietnam among them.

As the news agencies report, in Thailand Teng was interested primarily in an artillery firing range, an arms exhibition and for 2 hours with cotton wool in ears he watched a military parade, admiring specimens of American military equipment. In Bangkok he accomplished the opening of a Peking-Bangkok-Phnom Penh air route so as to organize an air bridge for supplies of arms to his puppets in Kampuchea.

In Malaysia Teng Hsiao-ping was literally an uninvited guest. They did not want to receive him and not want to have serious talks with him. NEWSWEEK writes: When Teng-Hsiao-ping came out of his Boeing-707 there was only meager applause from the sparse crowd of spectators and Teng did not read out his previously prepared statement in which he thanked his hosts for their splendid reception.

It is not difficult to understand the reasons for the cold reception: The Chinese visitor had tried to impose on his partners the fiction of Vietnam's aggressiveness and the Soviet Union's hegemonistic policy; while he himself at the same time stated directly and openly that Peking would continue to interfere in those countries' internal affairs and give support to the antigovernment Maoist movements which, as is known, consist mainly of people of Chinese nationality.

After all, literally on the eve of Teng Hsiao-ping's arrival in Singapore, there were calls from Peking for the overthrow of the government of the republic. There is hegemonism for you in its pure form, so to speak.

The ethnic Chinese serve as the weapon for this great-power policy. In Malaysia they form 1/3 and in Singapore the majority of the population. The Peking guest had to hear many reproaches concerning the PRC's use of the so-called national community and the ethnic mix to undermine stability in neighboring Asian states.

Of note are words of Hussein Bin Onn, Malaysian prime minister, who said that his country would like to be left free of any form of interference, subversive activity or incitement. This was said directly to the guest from Peking, right to his face, and it hit the nail right on the head.

These words contain the justified anxiety of the Asian peoples over Peking's great-power arrogance. The peoples of that region do not want to follow Peking's hegemonistic policy. They want to achieve social progress, deepen peace and develop all-round and mutually advantageous cooperation with all peoples.

[Potapov] There we end our conversation among the international observers at the round-table. Thank you, comrades, for listening to our transmission.

'GROUNDLESS, PROVOCATIVE ALLEGATIONS' OF MIGS IN CUBA SCORED

LD201059Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[A. Petrov article: "The Making of Soap Bubbles"]

[Text] The Washington POST has published an article by its observers Evans and Novak. It is, of course, "on the Soviet threat." This time the reader is being intimidated by the fact that Mig-23s have appeared in Cuba. It is claimed that this runs counter to the Soviet-U.S. understanding of 1962. Such allegations are from beginning to end groundless and provocative.

Even official U.S. circles do not conceal that the Washington POST article is inspired by opponents of equal and mutually beneficial Soviet-U.S. cooperation. It is definitely aimed at producing a fresh wave of suspicion and ill-will against the Soviet Union in the United States at a time when the SALT talks, which are of such great international importance, have entered a decisive phase.

Supporters of the arms race are not concealing their plans to hamper the achievements of a Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement. They are bragging that the campaign of the last 2-3 years, which they inspired in order to complicate the world situation and to denigrate all that favors detente, is only a prelude. Reflecting this attitude, Evans and Novak allege that an "anti-Soviet scuffle" in the United States is still ahead.

Well, time will tell.

And now the aircraft about which Evans and Novak have been trying to raise a rumpus: In their main characteristics these aircraft are of same type that have existed and continue to exist in Cuba, which have been and remain necessary to safeguard the legitimate interests of that sovereign state. In this connection no questions concerning the Soviet-U.S. understanding of 1962 arise or can arise if only because the Soviet Union has firmly adhered and adheres to its part of the understanding, proceeding, of course, from the basis that the United States will also act in exactly the same way. The constructive stance of Cuba, which has been explained more than once by Fidel Castro, president of the republic's Council of Ministers, is also well known.

What further is needed then to reach a conclusion which would correspond with reality? Just one thing: Commonsense and the peoples' interests should have priority over the selfish interests of the military-industrial complex and those circles served by Evans, Novak and their ilk.

SENATE DELEGATION MEETS WITH BREZHNEV, ENDS VISIT

Bellmon: SALT Nonpartisan Issue

LD171200Y Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with U.S. Senator Henry Bellmon on his arrival in Moscow for visit, date unspecified; recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] There has been some talk in the USSR news media that a possible SALT agreement might have trouble getting through Congress.

This is particularly true the day after the congressional elections. My question is, if there is a possibility that the path of a SALT agreement might be impeded by partisan consideration in the US Congress?

[Answer] I think it is wrong to think that defense is a partisan matter. There are both Republicans and Democrats who are going to be on each side of this question. It will not be a party line vote. The President will not be able--at least, based on past experiences--to exercise party discipline because members feel deeply their own responsibility in a matter of this kind. So I think the main change the elections will have made is that it will be bringing in new people who may have taken a position in their campaigns, or may not have, and that we'll have to wait and see what their attitudes are.

[Question] Would you attach much importance to trade issues that are facing our countries at the moment?

[Answer] Yes, I certainly would. And here is an area where I believe our group can strike a positive note and help remove some of the impediments to trade, which we recognize are due to legislation passed in an earlier time. I believe that the understanding that we may gain from our visit in the Soviet Union may help make it possible to increase the level of trade between the two countries.

[Question] I take it the U.S. business community has been pressing for adequate legislation in this respect so far as trade with the Soviet Union is concerned. Do you believe that Congress in the near future is likely to meet the interests of the U.S. business community?

[Answer] The problem, frankly, is the Jackson-Vanik amendment has stood in the way of many of the business arrangements that could be worked out to the mutual interest of both countries. There is not really very much that business people can do about that, but my opinion is that the climate is changing to the point that changes or perhaps even repeal of Jackson-Vanik is possible.

[Question] Thank you very much Mr Senator.

Received by Brezhnev

LD171706Y Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 17, TASS--Today the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev received in the Kremlin the United States of America Senate delegation led by Abraham Ribicoff. The delegation is in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

During the talk, Leonid Brezhnev underlined the special significance of a positive development of USSR-USA relations for strengthening universal peace and eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

If one approaches the matter from positions of realism, with a sober account of the interests of each of our countries, and at the same time of the interests of universal peace, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, the need becomes clear for developing USSR-USA relations on the basis of complete equality, equal security of the sides, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, of reciprocally advantageous cooperation.

All the experience of relations between our countries indicates that they develop successfully precisely when they built on such a basis.

And, on the contrary, every time this basis was disrupted our relations were damaged, matters moved towards dangerous tension, Leonid Brezhnev recalled.

He expressed the view that attempts to oppose a healthy development of USA-USSR relations are connected with the striving of definite circles in the USA to whip up the arms race still more. It is precisely for this purpose that fabrications are being disseminated about a so-called "Soviet military threat".

Leonid Brezhnev reiterated the Soviet Union's loyalty to the fundamental and principled agreements concluded by the USSR and the USA in 1972 and 1973, and the Soviet side's readiness, given equal readiness on the part of the USA, to work for the stable development of Soviet-American relations on a broad front and in diverse fields.

It was noted in this connection that the earliest conclusion of the USSR-USA negotiations and the signing of a new strategic arms limitation agreement would be a major step towards curbing and eventually putting an end to the arms race, would open up a realistic road to ensuring the security of both our countries, as well as of other countries and peoples. The overall atmosphere of Soviet-American relations would be mproved on the whole. Leonid Brezhnev pointed to the important part the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USA Congress are called upon to play in this matter.

Great attention was given during the talk to the need for a vigorous search for ways to reach reciprocally acceptable solutions to acute international issues with account of the legitimate interests of all the peoples on an equal and fair basis.

Members of the U.S. Senate delegation spoke in favour of the two countries, despite existing differences of opinion on a number of questions, making the necessary efforts to improve understanding between them, for further advance along the road of detente and improving the international climate.

Taking part in the talk on the Soviet side were Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister and Deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko, alternate Politbureau member and secretary of the CPSU CC, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Nationalities, USSR Supreme Soviet, Boris Ponomarev, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU CC, Deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Aleksandrov;

On the American side--Senators Henry Bellmon, Jacob Javits, Quentin Burdick, Thomas Eagleton, Richard Schweiker, Adlai Stevenson, Sam Nunn, Paul Laxalt, John Glenn, John Darkin, Dennis DeConcini, and also the U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Malcolm Toon.

Ribicoff Describes 'Differences'

LD180234Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Radio Moscow correspondent interview with Sen Abraham Ribicoff on 17 November, shortly after delegation's visit to Kremlin--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Senator, you've just had an important meeting with the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Mr Brezhnev. Could you tell us something about that meeting?

[Answer] Yes, the group met for 1 hour and 10 minutes with President Brezhnev and I think it was a very important meeting.

President Brezhnev laid out the Soviet position in its relationship with the United States, and I am convinced he wants friendly, normal, positive relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. He made the point of differences and he was most emphatic in trying to come to a conclusion on a satisfactory SALT agreement. He emphasized again and again that it was the desire of himself and his country to avoid war and the annihilation that a nuclear holocaust would bring to the United States, the Soviet Union and entire world.

[Question] I understand that during your discussions with Soviet officials there must have been differences of opinion. Also I realize [words indistinct] there must be some common points of views. Where are those common points that you share with your Soviet officials, with Soviet colleagues?

[Answer] Well, we all agree that it is (?important) that we live together instead of dying together, and we realize that there are many differences that divide the Soviet philosophy and the American philosophy. Yet we are going to have to learn to coexist and to live with one another and to work out our mutual problems. And it is important because we are the two great powers in the world and what we do not only has an impact and effect upon the people of the United States and the Soviet Union, but the people of the entire world. We look at problems differently, there's a difference on Africa, there's a difference on the Middle East, there is a difference on emigration, but it becomes necessary to try to reconcile our differences and learn how to live together. We're never going to have the same type of societies and we recognize that.

[Question] Much attention during your discussions here has been given to arms talks, specifically to the SALT issue. Do both sides agree that we have to have a SALT agreement soon?

[Answer] Well, I don't know. I can talk for myself and say that I do. There's a division in this delegation. My belief is that in order to pass a SALT agreement in the United States Senate you have to keep in mind and succeed in achieving an equivalency, verification and assuring the basic security of both the United States and Soviet Union. I think if a SALT agreement reaches those conclusions that a SALT agreement will become effective.

[Question] Do you believe that parliamentarian exchanges such as you're currently engaged in--do they have merits other than just symbolic?

[Answer] I think they are very important. One of the great problems is that very few countries understand the United States Senate and how it works. We're a group of individuals, we don't have party loyalties, we make up our mind and we think for ourselves and we think differently, and all these factors that go into our decision are intertwined. The reason--the benefit of these meetings was we got to understand the Soviet parliamentarians and they got to understand us, and with understanding and knowledge comes success in negotiations.

[Question] Thank you very much, Mr Senator.

Senators Seen Off at Airport

LD181313Y Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, November 18, TASS--The delegation of American senators led by Abraham Ribicoff, who were on a visit here at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, have left Moscow for Budapest today.

At the airport decked with the national flags of the USSR and the USA the Senate delegation was seen off by Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group Aleksey Shitikov, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and leading officials of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Foreign Ministry and other officials. Among the send-off party was U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Malcolm Toon.

Before departure, Senator Abrahim Ribicoff made the following remarks speaking in an interview with TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin: Yesterday, the U.S. senators met with Leonid Brezhnev. We discussed the outstanding issues between the United States and the Soviet Union. There is no question that the overriding issue is bringing peace to the world. It is unthinkable that there should be a war between the United States and the Soviet Union because the suffering would be horrible for both peoples. There are still many problems between the USA and the Soviet Union. But I am sure they can be solved. I hope that James Carter and Leonid Brezhnev would be able to initial a SALT agreement in the near future and I hope that the Senate would approve such an agreement. There are many other problems. The two countries and everybody should work and try to resolve them so that we could have peace and friendship for our two countries and the entire world.

Our trip of the Soviet Union was very meaningful. You get to realize the fantastic suffering during World War Two. I was very much impressed with the rebuilding of these areas after the war. Last time I was in Leningrad was in 1975. And in three years there is a very substantial increase in the standards of living. But you cannot every visit Leningrad and walk down between the rows of dead in the memorial cemetery without realizing the horrors of war and the suffering of the people in the area. When you see the mass graves in Leningrad and Belorussia you get to realize that these people don't want war any more, that they want peace.

Speaking about the significance of meetings between the parliamentarians of the two countries, Abraham Ribicoff stressed that it is important to meet with one another and to understand one another. He said that is is necessary to try to solve the differences. The next time the meeting should be in the USA, the senator stressed.

ZORIN VIEWS TERRIBLE CONSEQUENCES' OF PENTAGON POLICY

LD190630Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

["Moscow Viewpoint", by Valentin Zorin]

[Excerpts] When I visited astronaut Eugene Cernan in Houston, Texas, some months ago, he presented me with a photograph which I've hung above my office desk. It's a picture of the lunar landscape and an American space module. Every time I look at it and remember I received it from a man who had been on the moon himself I marvel that what used to be science fiction has become reality.

But is this generation of human beings prepared for the new reality? That's the question. Apparently it's much easier to get used to reports about exploration in space than to adapt to the political thinking the new situation requires.

In early October, President Carter presented awards to American astronauts at the John Kennedy Space Center and he remarked that through astronauts' eyes and cameras people had been able to look at the earth hanging above an unfamiliar lunar horizon in a coal black sky and see it as a fragile ball of blue and white and green and brown.

The President observed that this planet has no national frontiers. It is very beautiful but also very fragile, and he said it was the special duty of the human race to preserve it.

Few will disagree with President Carter on this, but unfortunately these words do not always conform to the deeds of the administration he leads. If the human race is to preserve this fragile planet it's essential first of all to end the ruinous and dangerous arms race and prevent the development of new weapons of wholesale annihilation. Scientists say the nations have already stocked enough nuclear weapons to wipe out all life on this planet, yet the Pentagon generals insist on more. Do they realize the terrible consequences of their nearsighted policy?

It's hard to believe America's leaders really think the policy they are following will preserve this fragile planet. Again and again the Soviet Union has proposed political moves to stop the arms race and then move on to genuine disarmament. President Brezhnev has reminded the world more than once that it sits on an atomic keg, not just an ordinary power keg but an atomic keg, and he says the Soviet Union is (?eager) to help to save humanity from nuclear suicide. But what do we hear in reply? All sorts of excuses. Every move to slow down the arms race provokes bitter resistance from those groups in America that are interested not in disarmament but in getting military advantages for the United States. Even when the administration believe an agreement would be in America's interests the agents of the military-industrial complex in the United States Congress and the news media mount a campaign to frighten the public and try to tie the administration's hands. This not only shows their political irresponsibility, it shows that their thinking is out of step with present day reality.

President Carter, speaking at the John Kennedy Space Center, said the space era began with the lauching of the Soviet sputnik. True enough, it was the Soviet Union that [word indistinct] a new page in the history of civilization. Nothing could be more absurd than talk about the Soviet Union lagging in science and technology. Both our countries have done remarkable things in space. Soviet people give the United States credit where credit is due and cannot understand why anyone would try to play down the achievements of the Soviet Union.

In the same speech President Carter said that the lauching of an American space shuttle craft, now in the offering, would inaugurate the second era of the space age--the (?era) when outer space would become an environment in which human beings could live and work for the good of all. At the risk of minimizing American achievements, I feel obliged to say the President made an inaccurate assesment. The second era of the space age has already begun. Soviet astronauts have been living and working in space on long-term orbital stations. Americans news media have said little about this, unfortunately, so it's possible many Americans, including top leaders, are ill informed. But the work that's been done on Soviet space craft over the past many months can certainly be described as the beginning of a new space era.

I'm not trying to establish any priorities, though scientists of the world have always considered it proper to recognize pioneers. I simply wish to underline the malice of those who seek to mislead the American public with nonsense about a Soviet lag in science and technology.

When President Carter says, quite rightly, that it's the special duty of the human race to preserve this planet, he probably means not only to prevent a nuclear holocaust but to preserve the conditions so that human can live and prosper. The work of protecting the environment, of keeping the atmosphere and oceans pure and the ground fertile, this work cannot be done by any one country alone no matter how large or developed the country may be.

This work requires the pooling of efforts by all of humanity and especially by the more developed nations. Hence the very trend of development of civilization makes it imperative for nations to cooperate. When American politicians work to prevent economic, scientific and cultural cooperation between nations, they act contrary to the basic interests of the American people. It is not in keeping with the realities of the space age to show contempt for the experience and achievements of other nations and be concerned about none but one's own interests. The sooner this is understood, the better it will be for all nations, the Americans included.

CARTER DISCUSSES SALT, MIDEAST AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD171258Y Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] President Carter has said progress has been achieved at the talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic arms. He told newsmen in Washington that in his opinion there has been an improvement in relations with the Soviet Union in recent times, and he hoped the process would continue. Carter also touched upon the Egyptian-Israeli talks in which the United States is a mediator. The President admitted that some difficulties have arisen at the talks. The draft of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel proposed by the United States does not guarantee the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied land, nor does it solve the Palestinian problem.

'Disappointed' at Mideast Talks

LD171322Y Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 17, TASS--Meeting with a group of American journalists, U.S. President J. Carter answered a number of questions on foreign policy issues.

Answering the question put to him on prospects for a further development of Soviet-American relations, J. Carter said: I am determined that our relationships with the Soviet Union will improve. With every passing week, we have resolved part of the differences concerning SALT.

I think that when I do meet with Brezhnev, then the agenda to be discussed would be quite broad. The centerpiece of it would be to culminate the SALT negotiations with the SALT-2 agreement. But I think, the President went on to say, that at that time we would be prepared to discuss, I hope without any excessive time pressure, and with very good preparation, the broadest range of differences that exist between ourselves and the Soviet Union. I think that in recent weeks there has been an alleviation of tension between us. And I would like to see that continue.

The President was asked many questions on the course of the separate Israeli-Egyptian talks. J. Carter said among other things that the differences, compared to what was agreed, are minor, but important politically and symbolically. Neither side completely trusts the other. It is disappointing to me, I anticipated after Camp David that in just a few days the agreement could be reached. But those ancient distrusts, and disputes continually arise.

Answering the question of how the separate Israeli-Egyptian agreement had been drawn up, J. Carter said that unless both sides agree to modify the Camp David accords, we will insist that those accords be honored meticulously.

We put forward our own compromise proposals and our own documents as the original bargaining position. I spread out in my study an enormous map of the Sinai and personally approved the drawing up of the interim withdrawal lines and the final border even before the Israeli and Egyptian negotiators came there.

Thus, the President has confirmed that the Camp David accords were drawn up in the first place by the United States itself.

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON POLICY TO COMBAT INFLATION

LD191208Y Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 19, TASS--U.S. President James Carter has given an interview to non-Washington editors and news directors. He, specifically, touched upon a number of questions of domestic policy.

Commenting on the data on the latest public opinion poll, taken by the NBC television company and the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency (with only 13 percent of those questioned said they felt the economy would get better in the next year), James Carter said "The American people are genuinely concerned about the future of the economy, so am I."

The President said there is no doubt that the number one concern of the American people at this point is inflation. He added, however, he was not going to impose any mandatory wage and price controls, as the trade unions demand, to deal with inflation.

James Carter emphasized the importance of reducing the deficit of foreign trade balance to hold down inflation. But he noted that the U.S. adverse trade balance this year is in the neighbourhood of 30 billion dollars, a rise of 3 billion dollars over the previous year. The prime cause of it is 45 billion worth of oil imports.

Touching upon the recent by-elections in the United States, the President said that their results did not testify to a noticeable conservative trend among the electors. The electors' attitude to the elections, he said, shows that they consider it the top priority to control inflation, and also to eliminate waste and corruption in government.

LEADER OF KORCHNOI DELEGATION A U.S. 'SECRET AGENT'

LD191318Y Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The former leader of Korchnoi's delegation at the world chess title match in Baguio, the Philippines, Petranella Leeuwerik, is an American secret agent. Proof of that was supplied in the Moscow weekly NEDELYA. When she was young Miss Leeuwerik was recruited in Austria by an American Army Intelligence officer, (Herbert Thorell) and was engaged in espionage against the Soviet Union. In 1948 she faced a Soviet war tribunal. At that time her name was (Petranella Hayney). The weekly NEDELYA published a selection from her own evidence in German in which she spoke about a spying mission she had received from (Thorell).

In Baguio city, Petranella Leeuwerik, Korchnoi's closest friend, made scenes trying to put psychological pressure on the world champion Anatoliy Karpov.

PRC ATTACKS SOVIET-VIETNAMESE FRIENDSHIP TREATY

LD182020Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1600 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Aleksandr Filippov commentary]

[Text] A few days ago the Peking newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY again attacked the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. The Peking paper obviously intended its allegations for the public of Asian countries. The article was given publicity and broadcast by the Peking Radio. That shows the apparent desire of the Peking leaders to spread among the neighboring Asian countries distrust of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Without any foundation (?whatever), Peking said that Vietnam and the Soviet Union strive for domination. The Vietnamese people fought for a free and peaceful life for long years. They paid with the blood of their sons for the peace that prevails on the land of Vietnam. [Sentence indistinct] They know [words indistinct] as they are starting to face big and (?countless) tasks of peaceful construction. It is logical and [word indistinct] that after the gruelling years of the armed struggle against American aggression, the Vietnamese people today are building a peaceful life in cooperation with their friends, the Soviet people. The new treaty has only recorded what there is in actual life, fraternal cooperation of the two nations for the sake of peace and creative endeavor.

This treaty does not threaten anyone. The two states that signed it do not impose their will on anyone. The aim of the treaty is to promote peace which all people need. According to a statement by the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Union and Vietnam confirm by this treaty the basic direction in their foreign policy. We, declared, President Leonid Brezhnev, stand for stronger peace in Asia and the rest of the world, for just and equal international relations. All the people who want lasting peace will welcome with satisfaction the news of the conclusion of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

Why doesn't the Peking leadership like the treaty? The answer should be sought, first of all, in the very quality of the Peking leadership. The attacks on the treaty are the continuation of its slanderous attacks which have been going on for a long time both on the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The Peking leaders regard these two countries and their determination to firmly champion peace and security as an obstable in the way of achieving their goals of expansion. Southeast Asia is the main obstacle to Peking's expansionism. This is why the Peking leaders have such open hostility for the Vietnamese people, who have refused to go down before the Chinese dictates.

The Chinese leaders have staged dangerous provocation along the border with Vietnam. They are pushing the obedient Pnomh Penh regime into acts of aggression against that country. The Peking leaders displayed the full scale of their hostility to Vietnam during the recent tour of a number of countries of Southeast Asia by their representative Teng Hsiao-ping. During the tour, the Malaysian press pointed out, in all fairness, that Peking is trying to sow seeds of tension in that region. That was exactly the case. In a bid to push the peoples of Southeast Asia into a confrontation with Vietnam, Teng Hsiao-ping even talked about a threat of hegemonism from Vietnam.

Hegemonism is a Chinese term, but if one ponders the meaning of the Chinese attacks, he can see that the Peking leaders are actually only repeating old concepts of American politicians of the time of the Indochina war. Just recall how the American policy makers tried to justify their bloody aggression in Vietnam, with the help of the domino theory. The idea was that if the Vietnamese people were given freedom there would arise a menace to neighboring countries.

It is the talk of aggressors of this kind that is now repeated by the Peking leaders, who cover it with Maoist phrases. The Vietnamese people, who are engaged in peaceful work, have proved the total futility of both the American doming theory and of its Peking version. They show an ardent desire to live in peace and friendship with the neighboring nations. This was forcefully displayed again during the recent visit by the Vietnamese prime minister, Pham Van Dong, to the countries of Southeast Asia. The idea of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, an idea that was born in the region, has found full support of the government and people of Vietnam. This peaceful direction in Vietnam's policy is exactly what was reflected in the treaty is aimed at promoting peace and security in Asia. It serves as a warning to the people who are making plans for expansion.

TIENANMEN INCIDENT REEVALUATION MAY AFFECT TENG'S POSITION

OW171438Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 17 Nov 78 OW

[Text] NCNA recently commended the Peking Tienanmen incident of April 1976 as a revolutionary incident. In the past it was considered as a counterrevolutionary incident.

The reevaluation of the Tienanmen incident was made at a recent meeting of the reorganized Peking Municipal CCP Committee presided over by Lin Hu-chia. Observers expect that the reevaluation of this 1976 incident will touch upon the issue of the removal of Teng Hsiao-ping from office for the second time and the rise of Hua Kuo-feng and that it may further aggravate the difference between these two Chinese leaders.

REVIEW OF TASHKENT BROADCASTS ON CHINA MINORITIES ISSUE

NC080934 [Editorial Report--NC] Tashkent in Uighur to Sinkiang from 4 to 14 October carries the following material on national minorities in China and the USSR:

At 1530 GMT on 4 October the radio carries a talk on a meeting recently held in Urumchi regarding the communication of the consumer goods (istimal mallari) in Sinkiang and other national minority regions. The commentator says: "The situation in Sinkiang, Inner Mongolia and Tibet is getting worse.

People cannot secure their needs. The produce of the peasants and livestock breeders is obtained very cheap and resold at high prices. The speakers at the meeting are reported to have stressed the fact that several problems in the national minority regions are still unsolved. Chinese officials naturally deny this but these facts can be easily verified. This, as well as other outstanding issues, disappoint the peoples of the national minority regions."

"Speakers emphasized that its aim was to bring about an improvement in the local people's living conditions. But Chinese officials seem to attach less importance to the development of the various branches of the consumer goods industry and more importance to the further development of their war industry."

At 1530 GMT on 5 October the radio carries a very poorly heard item concerning the formation of "people's soldiers" in Tibet. These isolated sentences were also heard: "The Chinese Army is trying to supress the just struggle of the Tibetan patriots for national liberation." "The Chinese officials will never be able to intimidate the Tibetan patriots." "The Chinese are endeavoring to colonize Tibet."

At 1530 GMT on 8 October the radio carries a talk on the occasion of the Great October Revolution and eulogizes the blessings Soviet rule has brought to Uzbekistan and to the peoples of other SSRs, particularly in the field of housing and general welfare. The commentator says: "This situation conforms to the will and the nationalist policy of Lenin."

Referring to the position prevailing in China, the commentator says: "The peasants in the national minority regions have been deprived of moral as well as material support. Thousands of people in Sinkiang, Inner Mongolia and Tibet, as well as in other minority regions, are living in very bad housing."

At 1530 GMT on 10 October the radio carries another talk which makes reference to the Great October Revolution anniversary in Sinkiang. The commentator says: "No progress whatsoever has been made in Sinkiang under Chinese rule. The people of Sinkiang have had to live under unhappy conditions, not only during the despotic rule of Chiang Kai-shek but also under the present Maoist regime. Is the present so-called autonomous rule at all compatible with real and just autonomy? The administrative and military organs set up on the remnants of the Chiang Kai-shek's rule are still in force. This is an insult to the local people. Can one under these circumstances claim that true autonomy exists? Maoism is still in full force under the old Maoist slogans."

Referring to the Chinese rulers allegation that they are concerned about the well-being of the local people, the commentator finally says: "And yet the Chinese officials continue to violate the religious beliefs and national traditions of the national minority peoples. They also destroy their national art and literature and impose their own literature on the people." "The Chinese are trying to eliminate their opponents as well. What freedoms has Mao's death brought? One can only say that new problems have been added to the old ones."

At 1530 GMT on 12 October the radio carries a feature called, "summary of events in the national minority regions in China." A report from Sinkiang runs as follows: "The official propaganda organs in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region have had to confess that difficulties are being encountered in the national minority regions." The radio says: "It is understood from the Urumchi radio reports that the Sinkiang people insist on the resolution of their various problems and that they are determined to continue their historic problems and that they are determined to continue their historic struggle against the despotic rule of Peking."

Another report, this time from Tibet, says that the Tibetans demand the release of the patriots detained and penalized during the first so-called Cultural Revolution, which was inspired by Mao Tse-tung.

USSR-YUGOSLAV COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD192126Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1730 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Test] A Yugoslav Government delegation led by Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, arrived in Moscow today. The delegation is to take part in the meeting of the two countries' Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Among other things, the meeting will sum up the results of implementing the 1973-1984 agreement, according to which the USSR has been building, and is offering, cooperation with Yugoslavia on the construction of more than 40 enterprises, power-plants, mines, coal mines and other projects. The two sides will check the implementation of this year's trade protocol, which provides for increasing commodity trade to $3 billion.

JANOS KADAR'S VISIT TO PARIS ENDS, DECLARATION ISSUED

LD172140Y Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris, November 17, TASS--The official visit to France of First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC, Member of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic Janos Kadar has ended here. He was on a three-day visit here at the invitation of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. In the course of the visit, both leaders discussed topical international issues and questions pertaining to the development of cooperation between France and Hungary. The French-Hungarian declaration signed here notes the adherence of the two countries to the policy of detente and expresses readiness to contribute towards preserving peace and strengthening security all over the world. During the visit, the foreign trade ministers of the two states signed an agreement on the development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation. Janos Kadar extended an invitation to Valery Giscard d'Estaing to visit the Hungarian People's Republic.

HUNGARY'S KADAR SPEAKS ON MSZMP ANNIVERSARY

LD200230Y Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, November 19, TASS--The Communist Party is the leading force of the popular-democratic transformations in Hungary. The results achieved by the Hungarian people in socialist construction and the fact that our socialist state--the Hungarian People's Republic--is active in the world wide struggle for progress and peace, have gained it wide international recognition, stated Janos Kadar. The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party was speaking today at a jubilee plenary session of the HSWP CC, devoted to the party's 60th anniversary. The party owes its successes first of all to the fact, Janos Kadar stressed, that it was guided by the principles of scientific socialism, by the teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin, and strives to apply this teaching creatively in its practical work.

We strive to learn from fraternal parties, and regard as particularly important the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, founded by V.I. Lenin.

Being a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary vanguard of the working class, the first secretary of the HSWP CC said, our party has always proudly proclaimed the principle of proletarian internationalism and has proved by deed its loyalty to it. The HSWP stands in solidarity with the communist and workers parties of the whole world, with the Soviet Union, with the Warsaw Treaty member-states, with all the peoples building socialism, fighting for their freedom, with the progressive forces of the world. The HSWP, which is at present 790,000-strong, Janos Kadar said, maintains close ties with the masses, acts in close unity with the masses, acts in close unity with the working class, and its policy enjoys the people's support. We conduct our policy openly and consistently, he said.

In its foreign policy, Janos Kadar noted, Hungary comes out as an ally of the USSR and other member-states of the Warsaw Treaty, strives to consolidate the cohesion with other socialist countries and with the peoples fighting for freedom, with the developing countries, we seek to organize mutual relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence, striving to establish and develop mutually advantageous and fruitful economic and cultural relations with them. Our purpose in the international communist movement is to promote cohesion and cooperation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, stressed the first secretary of the HSWP CC. For this we strive for comradely relations with all fraternal parties. The party, the state, the HPR, Janos Kadar said, will do everything they can for detente to prevail in the international arena, for controversial international issues to be resolved through negotiations, for peace to be lasting and durable. We are prepared to cooperate with all who seek the same.

TITO-CEAUSESCU TALKS END, CEAUSESCU DEPARTS BELGRADE

LD171644Y Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 17, TASS--The final round of talks between the president of Yugoslavia and chairman of the Yugoslav Communist League, Josip Broz Tito, and the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, were held here today.

After the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu left for Romania.

ADDITIONS TO ITEM ON KOSYGIN RECEIVING JAROSZEWICZ

The following additions to the item entitled "Kosygin Receives Jaroszewicz During Stop-over," published in the 15 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 1, were taken from PRAVDA of 15 November:

Page D 1, paragraph two, line one reads...views on questions of Soviet-Polish friendly cooperation...supplying indistinct words.

Same paragraph, lines six and seven read...countries, and also long-term targeted programs of multilateral cooperation within...rewording.

Paragraph four, line one reads...situation in the Far East and Southeast Asia...subbing "Far" for "Near".

Same paragraph, lines two and three read...peace in that region, stressing the great significance of the recently...supplying queried words.

Paragraph five, line one reads...which passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cordiality...rewording.

Insert additional paragraph after paragraph five as follows: P. Jaroszewicz was met and seen off at the airport by A. N. Kosygin and other officials, as well as by T. Uomoto, Japanese ambassador to the USSR.

U.S. PROTECTIONISM THREATENS RELATIONS WITH EEC

ID180952Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 17 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Moscow--TASS observer Sergey Stoklitskiy writes: Heated debates between high-ranking representatives of the United States and the European Economic Community (EEC) in Geneva are intended, in the words of those taking part, to give a powerful impetus to the concluding round of multilateral trade talks ("the Tokyo round") within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade--GATT. The stakes are high in this debate. In the opinion of the New York TIMES, if it succeeds it will give the green light for the liberalization of trade in the eighties, but if it fails it will lead to a fresh explosion of trade contradictions.

The critical phase upon which both relations between the United States and the EEC and the "Tokyo round" itself have entered is the result of two sets of circumstances. The multilateral trade talks have been dragging on now for almost 8 years and are due to end by 15 December, with the signing of a general agreement, intended to halt the mounting wave of protectionism in international trade.

Meanwhile under cover of these talks between the United States and the EEC--the two leading participants--a fierce dispute has broken out which in the view of many observers threatens to keep all participants in this marathon far from the finishing line indefinitely.

Beginning next year, the foreign trade borders of the United States will likely be beset with fresh protectionism barriers, gravely hampering access to the American market for agricultural produce from Western Europe. It has been reckoned that in the case of the Common Market countries, which even without this have a deficit in trade with their transatlantic partner (of about $759 million in the first half of the current year), Washington's new supplementary import duties will hamper the Western Europeans from marketing their agricultural produce in America for $400 million.

One need hardly mention the indignation such U.S. plans arouse among the Western European "Nine." Washington's offensive will lead to a considerable loss in France's export positions, as ECHO, the organ of French business circles, remarks in this regard.

While speaking profusely about free trade, the supporters of protectionism in the United States nevertheless are fully determined to open a new front in the "trade war" with one of their leading partners. Such an action will damage the countries of Western Europe and the prospects for liberalization of international trade exchanges as a whole.

KAPITONOV RECEIVES SED DELEGATION ON USSR VISIT 13-18 NOV

ID181750Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Moscow--A delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, headed by Dohlus, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, was in the USSR 13-18 November. The delegation was received by Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the cordial and friendly conversation, Comrade Kapitonov recounted to the German comrades the work being carried out by the CPSU for the implementation of the decisions of its 25th congress and for realization of the provisions and tasks advanced by Comrade Brezhnev in the field of party construction.

USSR'S 'DISADVANTAGEOUS POSITION' IN TRADE WITH FRANCE NOTED

LD171201Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[International observer G. Dadyants article: "USSR-France: A Barometer Of Detente"]

[Text] The Soviet Union was recently visited by a large group of French business people, who studied opportunities for concluding new contracts between individual French firms and Soviet foreign trade organizations on the spot. Economic, scientific and technical ties have probably become the most concrete reference point for checking the line of cooperation between the USSR and France. Mutually advantageous bilateral ties, however, are only part of the multifaceted complex of relations between the USSR and France.

As French Foreign Minister L. de Guiringaud justly noted, "In the last 10 years Franco-Soviet dialog did much to promote the emergence of the detente process and played an important role in the conduct and successful completion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe." Since 1966 the USSR and France have played a leading role in creating a new political climate on the European Continent. All the Western capitals pay close attention to the state of Soviet-French relations.

The recent official visit to Paris by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and his talks with French leaders again confirmed that the special, preferential or, as they are sometimes called in Paris, "privileged" relations between the USSR and France are being maintained, despite differences between the two countries.

What primarily unites the USSR and France today? In our view the dominant unifying element is a common attitude toward the problems of detente.

In the present international situation, when forces seeking to turn international development back toward the "cold war" are active in the world, there is no more important task than to consolidate and extend the process of detente. The USSR and France are convinced that the policy of detente must be enhanced and developed in the form determined in the joint statement on the relaxation of international tension signed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and French President V. Giscard d'Estaing at Rambouillet on 22 June 1977. The need for all states in all circumstances to measure their actions against the demands of detente was again stressed during the recent Soviet-French talks. "The Soviet Union and France are partners in promoting the consolidation of detente," A.A. Gromyko said in Paris.

French President V. Giscard d'Estaing defined detente as consistent efforts to raise the standard of international relations and strengthen peace. This means that joint actions by the USSR and France to promote detente must be aimed principally at settling unresolved European problems, eliminating such dangerous hotbeds of tension as the Near East, and resolving such acute international problems as disarmament.

The problem of ending the arms race, turning toward real disarmament and supplementing political with military detente is without question today's most urgent problem. The Soviet Union does everything in its power to bring the resolution of this problem nearer, the best proof of which is its recent UN iniatives in that direction. The USSR welcomes France to the Geneva disarmament talks and believes that new reserves will emerge there for increasing mutual understanding.

Relations between the Soviet Union and France, including ties in the economic sphere, have also been a specific and important contribution to the detente policy. [paragraph continues]

The 13th session of the "Grand Commission" held last month in Paris noted the successful implementation of the economic cooperation agreement for 1975-1979 and the 10-year program for deepening Soviet-French economic and industrial cooperation.

However, it must be noted that, despite the doubling of trade every 5 years and the substantial scale of industrial cooperation, including cooperation on a barter basis, France's share of foreign trade with the USSR remains small. L'HUMANITE explains this by citing the dominant attention which France pays to trade with the United States and the FRG and also the French monopolies' desire to "preserve the structures which place the USSR in a disadvantageous position." The point is that raw materials account for the main share of France's imports from the USSR, while the proportion of machines and equipment is still not great.

Summit meetings are of particular importance for enriching the traditions of cooperation between the USSR and France and their joint activity for the good of peace and detente. Each such meeting, from General de Gaulle's historic visit to Moscow in 1966 to the last visit to France by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has imparted powerful new impetus to the expansion of bilateral relations in the most diverse spheres and the enhancement of the efficiency of the cooperation between the two states on foreign policy issues. French President V. Giscard d'Estaing's upcoming visit to the USSR in 1979 will certainly be a new contribution to strengthening Soviet-French relations. We must insure that the barometer of these relations, justly identified with the barometer of detente, is always set at "fair."

"We can say firmly on behalf of the Soviet Union," A.A. Gromyko declared during his visit to Paris, "that the line of developing cooperation in France in every sphere is our invariable line. We advocate that the role of Soviet-French cooperation in Europe and the world as a whole be enhanced." Great and fruitful work for the good of detente, the consolidation of the peoples' security and the strengthening of universal peace lies ahead for the Soviet Union and France. The potential for such cooperation has by no means been exhausted and the prospects of it are always open.

PCF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

LD171558Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--In accordance with the plan for interparty links between the CPSU and the French Communist Party [PCF], a delegation of scientific workers from the PCF, headed by PCF Central Committee member Boccara, was in Moscow 13-17 November. The French comrades took part in a joint Soviet-French scientific colloquium on problems of state-monopolistic capitalism and its crisis, held at the Institute of World Economic and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The delegation also had talks in the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

PRC FAILS TO CLINCH HARRIER DEAL DURING UK VISIT

LD181730Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1318 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] London--Wang Chen, vice premier of the PRC State Council, has ended his 10-day official visit to Britain. The sides agreed in principle to sign an agreement on economic cooperation envisaging an increase in trade between the two countries. Talks on signing the agreement will be continued in Peking in 1979 during the forthcoming visit by the British industry secretary to the PRC.

During the present visit the Chinese representatives attended a demonstration of the Harrier vertical take-off fighter; however, the proposed deal on Peking's purchase of a large consignment of these fighters did not take place.

According to reports published in THE TIMES, British Prime Minister J. Callaghan told the Chinese guest that Britain was ready to consider the question of selling weapons to China, including Harrier aircraft. However, before detailed talks could begin Great Britain must consult its NATO allies, primarily the United States.

I. Gilmore, conservative MP, stated that the version about the need to consult one's allies before giving consent to sell the fighters to China "has not convinced the Chinese guests." In this connection the FINANCIAL TIMES writes that the high-ranking Chinese delegation is returning to Peking disappointed that it did not obtain a contract for the delivery of Harriers.

SOVIET-ITALIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION CONCLUDES CONTRACTS

LD171520Y Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 17, TASS--The results of the development of mutually beneficial contacts in various fields were discussed at the Eleventh Session of the Mixed Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Italy. The commission has been in session here since Wednesday and wound up its work today.

The sides pointed out with satisfaction that the agreement on economic cooperation between the two countries for 1975-1979 as well as the long-term programme for deepening economic and industrial cooperation meet the principles of the Final Act of the European conference and are being implemented successfully.

Last year the volume of goods turnover between the two countries ran at 1,900 million roubles and this year, according to preliminary data, it will run at 2,000 million roubles. Soviet foreign trade organizations and Italian firms lately concluded big contracts for the delivery of machinery and equipment for interprises of the chemical, petrochemical, gas, machine-building, automobile, light, food and other industries. Talks are being held on possible purchases of equipment in Italy for big Soviet enterprises.

The sides pointed out that possibilities exist for wider cooperation in building industrial projects in Italy on the basis of deliveries of Soviet equipment, licences and technical documentation. The commission expressed confidence that the fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Italy will go on and develop in the interests of the two countries.

The delegations were headed by Nikolay Domarov, deputy minister of the foreign trade of the USSR, and Luciano Radi, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Italy.

PORTUGUESE MEDIA SLANDERS SOVIET 'INTERFERENCE' POLICY

LD171630Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon--TASS correspondent Sergey Staroselskiy reports:

Chairman of the regional government of Madeira (autonomous region of Portugal) Jardim, speaking recently on television, launched slanderous attacks against the policy of the Soviet Union.

Contrary to known facts, he tried to assert that allegedly the Soviet Union..."interferes in processes taking place on the island and supports separatist activity on Madeira."

It is hardly worthwhile trying to prove to Mr Jardim that interference in the internal affairs of other states is incompatible with foreign policy conducted by the Soviet Union in the international arena. What does attract attention is the readiness with which Portugal's mass information media have made their services available for slanderous attacks against the Soviet Union. Both radio and television obligingly offered their channels to Jardim, as well as the official paper DIARIO DE NOTICIAS. The justified question arises whether certain circles which do not like the development of friendly relations between Portugal and the Soviet Union are not behind this.

LATVIAN COURT SENTENCES SWEDE FOR ESPIONAGE

LD172231Y Moscow TASS in English 2201 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

["Espionage Mission of a Swedish Excursionist"--TASS headline]

[Text] Riga, November 17, TASS--The Supreme Court of Latvia (Soviet Baltic republic) sentenced to ten years imprisonment for espionage Swedish citizen Laimonis Niedre, the newspaper TSINYA reports today. The Swedish visitor, posing as an ordinary tourist, was arrested at the moment when he was receiving from his agent 14 cassettes with photographic film containing a description of Soviet defence enterprises.

The court had established, the newspaper writes, that Niedre represented a so-called emigrant, "Latvian National Fund" on whose orders he had visited Latvia several times. The official task of the "fund," whose headquarters is situated in Vestmansgatan street 27, in Stockholm, is to inform its countrymen on the state of affairs in their former country. In reality, however, this organization engages in various types of subversive activities against Soviet Latvia.

In court, Niedre admitted that the main task of his leadership was "to supply foreign secret services with information on Latvia, all the Baltic areas and other regions of the USSR". The "fund" demanded information on the dislocation of armed units, firing ranges, airfields and border areas.

Fully admitting his guilt, the spy, continues TSINYA, has also named those to whom he owes his "career" which ended in a dock. These include Voldemar Ginters, "the fund's president, the collaborator of U.S. and British intelligence services of long standing, and Andrei Eglitis, general secretary of the organization's management, who during the Hitlerite occupation of Latvia had worn an SS uniform.

Also tried by the Soviet court, together with Niedre, was his recruited agent, Latvian citizen Janis Skudra, the son of a big landlord in the bourgeois republic. Masking as a rank-and-file collective farmer, he engaged in espionage, transmitting to his masters about a thousand photographs.

Skudra's spying business proved shortlived. Faced with irrefutable evidence he owned up to his criminal activity and was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment.

USSR'S RUBEN MEETS WITH FINNISH PARLIAMENTARY OFFICIAL

LD171111Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] On 13 November in the Kremlin V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities, received (A. Pekkala), chairman of Finland's parliament, who is visiting the USSR, and had a friendly conversation with him.

CANADIAN DELEGATION SIGNS FISHING PROTOCOL IN MOSCOW

LD171516Y Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 17, TASS--The protocol signed in Moscow stresses that cooperation between ichthyologists of the USSR and Canada is fruitful. Joint scientific projects and information exchanges contribute towards fishing in the Northwestern Atlantic on a rational basis, says the protocol.

The Canadian delegation at the fourth session of the Joint Commission for Fisheries has today completed its work in Moscow and left for home by air. The delegation was led by Bob Appelbaum.

The protocol also contains Soviet proposals providing for the optimum conditions for the operation of fishing vessels in Canada's 200-mile zone.

The fishermen of the two countries are cooperating on the basis of the intergovernmental agreement of 1976 that was necessitated by changes in the legal fishing conditions in the world oceans.

USSR PROTESTS EUROPEAN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DECISION

LD180844Y Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 18, TASS--The Council of the European Athletic Association (EAA) recently adopted at its meeting in the town of Rhodes (Greece) a decision to disqualify a group of athletes who participated in the European championship in Prague, among them four Soviet athletes. The debate on this issue revealed differences in pronouncements, imperfection of the existing system of steroid detection in athletes, as this system is only being formed. There were deviations from the rules of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) and their free interpretation. Newsmen were told by President of the USSR Athletic Federation, First Vice President of IAAF Leonid Khomenkov.

Thus, in particular, in carrying out analyses for steroid detection in athletes, there were deviations from scientifically substantiated methods. Also neglected was the fact that radioimmunological tests produced negative results. There were also other violations of IAAF rules, which the commission in charge of medical control at the Prague championship headed by M. Doneke of the FRG and S. Roze of Denmark, clearly ignored in its conclusions.

Many members of the IAAF council were of the opinion that athletes cannot be disqualified in cases of deviation from IAAF rules. The decision on disqualification was taken by the council under the pressure of EAA President A. Gold of Britain and IAAF President A. Paulen of the Netherlands.

A protest has been lodged by the USSR Athletic Federation in connection with the unfair decisions taken by the EAA council, L. Khomenkov said in conclusion.

BREZHNEV WARNS AGAINST 'FOREIGN INTERFERENCE' IN IRAN

AU2009502Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 78 p 1 AU

["Leonid Brezhnev's Reply to a Question by PRAVDA Correspondent"--PRAVDA headline; correspondent not further identified]

[Text] Question: How do you assess foreign press reports on interference by Western powers, especially the United States, in the events in Iran, and even the possibility of military intervention by them?

Answer: Yes, there have been such reports, including reports on the possibility of military intervention by certain powers. What puts one on guard is the fact that officials of the states concerned do not actually deny such reports. If they deny attempts to interfere in Iran's internal affairs--as was done recently by the U.S. President--they right away make reservations that do not exclude the possibility of such interference under an appropriate excuse.

The Soviet Union, which maintains traditional, neighborly relations with Iran, resolutely states that it is against foreign interference in Iran's internal affairs by anyone, in any form and under any pretext. The events taking place there constitute a purely internal affair, and the questions involved in them should be decided by the Iranians themselves. All states should abide in this matter by the principles in the UN Charter and a number of other basic international documents, and should respect the sovereignty and independence of Iran and its people.

It must be also clear that any interference, especially military, in the affairs of Iran--a state directly bordering on the Soviet Union--would be regarded by the USSR as a matter affecting its security interests.

TRUD on Iranian Unrest

LD171011Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[From untitled "International Review" by V. Sisnev: "With Political Slogans"]

[Text] The strike by a million oilmen is an extremely alarming matter for a country like Iran, the economy of which depends almost totally on this sector. Suffice it to say that until the oilwells and refineries were paralyzed, oil exports were bringing Iran more than $60 million a day. It is believed that by curtailing this inflow of revenue, pre-conditions for serious economic difficulties have been created.

It is possible to judge what prompted the oil workers to resolute action by the demands they put forward, as reported by the newspaper KAYHAN before it was closed down by the military authorities. Among these demands are foremost that: martial law, imposed in Tehran and other cities, be lifted; the immediate and unconditional release of all political detainees; punishment of those guility of firing on peaceful demonstrations; disbandonment of the SAVAK secret police, which is terrorizing the populace; and the trial of SAVAK's chief, General Nassiri.

The strike by oil workers is not an isolated phenomenon. Reports from Iran attest that the most diverse sectors, including many state institutions, have been hit by strikes. Mass meetings and demonstrations are continuing, despite the fact that army units and tanks have been brought into the streets "to control the situation." It is characteristic that, in addition to demands for improving the economic and social situation, the Iranian working people are advancing political slogans identical to those of the striking oilmen.

As is frequently the case in such instances, all kinds of malcontents are starting to talk nonsense about some "Soviet interest" in what is happening. For example, London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, which is renowned for its incessant anti-Soviet fantasizing, perceives this "interest" in..."the age-old dream of the Russian tsars of acquiring an ice-free, deep-water port on the Indian Ocean."

It is not worth wasting time on refuting absurdities of this kind. It is far more important to note something else: The Iranians themselves are pointing out the interest of that power across the ocean, which, in their opinion, is the cause of many misfortunes insofar as this "interest" is linked with the burden of militarization. Both progressive public figures and influential religious leaders are talking bluntly about this. In particular, so the West German magazine STERN writes, Ayatollah Khomeyni, spiritual leader of 30 million Iranian Shiite Muslims declared that the United States is pursuing its own interests in Iran and that "U.S. interests are not our interests. Our country's resources must be used to benefit our people, not foreigners."

Washington's unconditional approval of all the repressive measures against strikers and demonstrators is also attracting attention, and this, as the Washington POST admits, "has negated the numerous U.S. protests about violations of human rights."

Tbilisi Paper On Unrest

LD171443Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[ZARYA VOSTOKA observer T. Gamkrelidze article: "The Disturbances in Iran Have Not Died Down"]

[Text] Heavy tanks and armored transports carrying submachinegunners patrol the streets of Tehran. Military and police duties have been stepped up. The city, with a population of more than 4.5 million, is under martial law.

The capital of Iran is not exceptional. The wave of popular unrest has spread through Iran's major cities. In addition to the police, the government is using army subunits, tanks and helicopters to suppress demonstrations. According to foreign press reports, in recent months confrontations have claimed thousands of victims.

THE STRIKE MOVEMENT IN IRAN HAS SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AND EMBRACES NOT ONLY INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN THE STATE AND PRIVATE SECTORS BUT ALSO MINISTRIES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS. THE ABADAN OIL REFINERY AND THE OIL SEAPORT ON KHHARK ISLAND ARE NOT OPERATING, AND TEHRAN UNIVERSITY IS CLOSED. FLIGHTS BY IRANIAN AIRLINE PLANES ON DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL ROUTES HAVE BEEN STOPPED.

The appointment of Gen Gholam Reza Ashari as prime minister and the formation of a military government has not taken the heat out of the situation in Iran--a country with a population of nearly 35 million people.

What are the reasons for this political explosion? Where is the epicenter of the social "earthquake"?

Although the present events were given impetus by demonstrations by the Muslim priesthood and leftwing students, the movement for political freedoms and economic reforms has acquired a broad involvement: workers and craftsmen; liberal intelligentsia and the middle classes; and the petty and middle bourgeoisie.

The roots of the present disturbance lie in the serious political, economic and social difficulties being experienced by the country. The dominance of supranational and foreign monopolies, mainly American, exploiting Iran's natural wealth, above all its oil, and the backwardness of industry and agriculture have led to poverty for the broad masses, unrestrained price increases and mass unemployment. According to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 54 percent of Iran's population are below the poverty line. The annual inflation rate is 30 percent; 80 percent of Iranians are illiterate.

That is one side of life. On the other are multibillion-dollar profits from the oil boom, indescribable luxury and unrestrained corruption among the powers that be.

IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY, IRAN--WITH A TERRITORY OF 1,648,000 SQUARE KILOMETERS--WAS A SEMICOLONIAL TERRITORY OF THE IMPERIALIST STATES. IN MAY 1920 DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WERE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN SOVIET RUSSIA AND IRAN. UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT IRAN BROKE OUT OF ITS FETTERS. HOWEVER, IMPERIALIST STATES, ABOVE ALL BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, CONTINUED TO INFLUENCE THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY AND POLICY. AFTER WORLD WAR II THE UNITED STATES IN PARTICULAR STRENGTHENED ITS POSITIONS HERE. IN 1955 IRAN JOINED THE CENTO MILITARY BLOC, AND IN 1959 IT CONCLUDED A MILITARY AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Since then, the country has been firmly tied to the U.S. military chariot. As is known, nobody is threatening Iran, yet its air force has bought 300 Phantoms from the United States, as well as 500 military helicopters, submarines, destroyers and other arms. Some 8,000 Americans instruct Iranians in the use of modern weapons. In Iran as a whole, there are at least 40,000 U.S. specialists.

THE LION'S SHARE OF IRAN'S ANNUAL OIL REVENUE OF $23 BILLION IS SPENT ON PURCHASING AMERICAN AND WEST EUROPEAN COMBAT HARDWARE AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY.

As the New York TIMES notes, in recent years Washington has sold Iran arms worth over $20 billion, regarding these large-scale deliverees of sophisticated weapons as one of the main ways to subordinate Iran to U.S. policy.

THE NEWSPAPER STRESSES THAT IT IS "INCONVENIENT" FOR THE UNITED STATES ITSELF TO CARRY OUT "DELICATE" OPERATIONS INVOLVING THE SUPPRESSION OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN THE NEAR EAST. IRAN HAS AGREED TO THIS ROLE AND IN THE COURSE OF SEVERAL YEARS HAS SENT 30,000 OF ITS SOLDIERS TO OMAN TO SUPPRESS THE UPRISING IN THE SOUTH OF THE COUNTRY, IN DHOFAR. THESE AND OTHER OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT UNDER THE FLAG OF THE DEFENSE OF "FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION" IN THE PERSIAN GULF, WHICH IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE WEST. SOME 60 PERCENT OF THE OIL SENT TO WESTERN EUROPE AND 90 PERCENT OF THE OIL SENT TO JAPAN IS TRANSPORTED ALONG THIS ROUTE. AND ALTHOUGH NO ONE HERE IS THREATENING FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION, IRAN CONTINUES TO ACT AS A "SENTRY" OVER NEAR EAST OIL.

In an attempt to allay the heated indignation over the authorities' tyranny the military government has initiated an "offensive against corruption." The Tehran press is reporting arrests of a number of high-ranking state officials and businessmen accused of extortion and bribe-taking. The newspaper KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL believes that this campaign will help lessen dissatisfaction among the population since corruption, the abuse of official power, bribe-taking, speculation and bureaucracy are important reasons for the disturbances.

FORMER IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER E.A. HOVEYDA, WHO LED THE GOVERNMENT FOR 13 YEARS; VALIAN, FORMER GOVERNOR GENERAL OF KHURASAN PROVINCE; SADRI, A FORMER CHIEF OF POLICE; AND FORMER MINISTERS VAHIDI, SADEKIAN, TASLIMI, KHOMAYUN AND OTHERS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED. CHARGES OF CORRUPTION AND ABUSE OF OFFICIAL POSITION SERVED AS THE PRETEXT FOR PUTTING GENERAL NASSIRI, THE LEADER OF IRAN'S SECURITY SERVICE, SAVAK, ON TRIAL BEFORE A MILITARY TRIBUNAL. OFFICIAL SOURCES, NEWSPAPERS AND THE RADIO MAKE NO SECRET OF WHY A MAN WHO FOR 12 YEARS HEADED SUCH A POWERFUL ORGANIZATION, A SORT OF "STATE WITHIN A STATE," IS ON TRIAL.

THE GENERAL, NOTORIOUS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOMS, SHELTERED SPECULATORS--BUSINESSMEN AND HIGH-RANKING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS--AND ENGAGED IN EXTORTION, FREQUENTLY THREATENING MANY INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE.

A press conference of Iranian students studying in the United States stated that the events in Iran are of a political and social nature, not religious, as is alleged in the United States and other Western countries. The Iranian students stated that the U.S. Government is prepared to give Iranian authorities the necessary aid to suppress the demonstrations. The CIA has already begun an operation to strengthen the military regime in Iran: It was announced at a press conference that two aircraft carrying CIA agents arrived in Iran just prior to the creation of the military government.

The popular movement gripping Iran has been actively joined by the middle and petty bourgeoisie, clergy, liberal intelligentsia, students, proletariat and peasants. Despite the differences existing between them, they are advocating political and social transformations, demanding implementation of political, economic and social reforms and of elementary human rights.

Karim Sandjabi, leader of the opposition National Front--formerly a minister in the government of Mossadeq, who was prime minister of Iran from 1951 through 1953 and one of the initiators of the nationalization of the oil industry--who was arrested recently, has stated that the disturbances will continue until a "national government" is created representing all interests in the country.

U.S. MAKING PLANS FOR MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN IRAN

LD181722Y Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, Nov 18, TASS--As is said in local political circles, the United States continues making plans for military interference in Iran's internal affairs. The main part in this is played by the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency. American military specialists and CIA agents are assigned an important part in carrying out interference plans.

According to the Washington POST, the White House has set up a special presidential committee to study the situation in Iran while the State Department has established a working group on Iran.

American press reports indicate that there are now about 80,000 American citizens in Iran, many of them connected in this way or other with the armed forces or special services. Ever new groups of military advisers and CIA staff members are arriving there lately.

S. Zund, a high ranking Iranian official who recently asked Britain for political asylum, said in an interview with a correspondent of the American CBS TV company that the CIA has prepared an action plan in case the situation in Iran gets out of hand. Iranian officers, specially chosen for the purpose and specifically trained in the USA, are to take part in carrying out this plan. The CBS correspondent said that a CIA representative in Washington refused to comment on this statement.

Meantime the situation in Iran remains very tense. Security forces opened fire yesterday on anti-government demonstrators in Mahhad and Ilam, killing three and wounding several persons. In Tehran, a military parade was held. Information news services say that this prarade was intended to be a demonstration of the regime's intention to continue to use force to suppress anti-government actions.

New York, November 18, TASS--An impressive demonstration of Iranian students studying in the USA was held in the centre of New York to say "no" to American interference in Iran and to demand withdrawal of American military advisers and CIA agents from Iran.

The aim of Washington's policy in respect of Iran, say leaflets distributed in the city, is to keep the country under its control, to continue to exploit and to oppress the Iranian people and to plunder their principal national wealth, oil. The United States, the leaflets say, does not care in the least about Iranian national interests. Instead, it is building up Iran's military potential. In the last five years, the United States has sold billions of dollars worth of uptodate arms to Iran. Now the American Government is hatching secret plans to send new groups of military advisers to Iran. If the military government in Iran fails to take the situation in the country under control, leaflets stress, it is planned to send American troops to Iran in order to suppress the people.

We demand an end to imperialist interference by the USA in the internal affairs of the country, student leaflets say. We are protesting against the subversive activities of the CIA and other Western special services which want to keep Iran within the orbit of imperialism.

BLUMENTHAL ARRIVES IN SAUDI ARABIA ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD181935Y Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, November 18, TASS--Michael Blumenthal, U.S. secretary of the treasury, arrived in Saudi Arabia for an official visit. Talks in Riyadh set the beginning of his Middle East tour during which he is also to visit the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, and Iran. As is known, all these states are major producers and exporters of oil in the capitalist world.

The principal aim of Michael Blumenthal's tour is to make the oil-producing countries give up the intention to raise oil prices. It is quite symbolic in this connection that the U.S. treasury secretary's tour is taking place only a month before the opening of a conference in Abu Dhabi of representatives of the member-states of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries.

The conference is to reconsider the now existing prices of oil, in order to make up, as the Iraqi newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH points out, for the oil-producing countries' losses caused by the decline in the rate of the dollar.

The United States with its huge deficit of the balance of trade does not conceal that any increase in oil prices will complicate still more the position of the U.S. economy. In so doing, the newspaper writes, it deliberately blinks at the fact that the preservation of the present prices contradicts the vital interests of the oil-producing countries. As a result of the ongoing inflation in the West and depreciation of the U.S. dollar, oil exporters incur great losses. According to expert estimates, over the period that has passed since the latest rise in oil prices, the purchasing power of the dollar which is used as the main unit of account in concluding contracts for the purchase and sale of oil, declined by 30 percent. According to published data, the OPEC countries lost 27 billion dollars in the period from 1973 to 1977, owing to the decline in the rate of the dollar and to oil prices kept low.

Comment on Tour

LD172352Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Text] U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal has begun a tour to four Middle Eastern countries: Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Kuwait and Iran--all OPEC members. Observers openly say that Blumenthal's mission is to pressure these four states into not increasing oil prices. As a matter of fact, the current status quo, with oil prices remaining unchanged for some 2 years now--since December 1976--satisfied the United States. But in the meantime, the dollar's purchasing power has lost about 30 percent of its value, which has made the oil-producing countries lose billions of dollars. This arouses concern among the OPEC countries, including those due to be visited by the U.S. treasury secretary.

It should be noted that the White House has given its treasury secretary an extremely complicated mission. He must try and protect the profits of U.S. monopolies and make the oil-producing countries bear the burden of the U.S. economic difficulties.

The comments made by Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah on Michael Blumenthal's tour are very significant. He said that the Arab countries do not want to discuss oil prices with any other state, including the United States. The price of oil, he added, was the business of oil producers exclusively. Oil prices for the coming year will be decided by the OPEC ministers at their conference in Abu Dhabi next month.

KULIK VIEWS VISIT TO CAIRO BY PRC'S ULANFU

LD171852Y Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

["Why Peking Is Praised in Cairo?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 17, TASS--TASS political commentator Sergey Kulik writes:

Speaking at a reception given in connection with the official visit to Cairo of Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, President as-Sadat paid numerous compliments to Peking and, according to the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, spoke "very highly of the support" rendered by the People's Republic of China to Egypt's "efforts" in the Middle East.

Most of the foreign policy commentators explain these compliments by Peking's stand vis-a-vis As-Sadat's capitulatory policy and his desire to conclude a separate peace with Israel to the detriment of the interests of the entire Arab world. [sentence as received] The very fact that Peking's emissary began his Middle East tour by visiting Cairo shows patently that in this region China stakes mainly on the Arab regime which acts like a "Trojan Horse" of imperialism and Zionism.

"One more circumstance imparts an absolutely different coloration to Ulanfu's tour", it is noted by the French newspaper LE MONDE. "The Peking guest's stay in the Egyptian capital coincides with the first anniversary of President as-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem. Furthermore, his arrival coincides with the current negotiations on an Israeli-Egyptian treaty. Hence it is easy to reach the conclusion that China backs both these operations, and it has been drawn already by the heads of several Arab missions in Peking...

Finally, one cannot help noting that Ulanfu is making his unctuous statements on "friendship" and "allout support" in Cairo only a few days after the heads of Arab states and governments had condemned in Baghdad the Egyptian-Israeli collusion and expressed their readiness to strive for a genuinely just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The Egyptian newspaper AL-AKHBAR recalls in this connection that "China was among the first states to come out in support of President as-Sadat's initiative and of his trip to Jerusalem." A still more revealing statement was made by Sufi Abu Taleb, chairman of the National Assembly of Egypt, who said, receiving Ulanfu: "We highly value the support given by the People's Republic of China to the Camp David agreement." This agreement was assessed in Peking as a "positive" and "constructive" one. Therby, the Chinese leaders have landed for the umpteenth time in the same chariot with American imperialism, which has inspired the anti-Arab Camp David deal.

"The present course of China," says the Lebanese newspaper AL-LIWAH, "is fraught with danger precisely because Peking is heading towards a rapprochement with Washington in the Middle East and is basing its policy on hostility towards the USSR and other socialist states, towards the nonaligned nations."

TIMOSHKIN ON ANNIVERSARY OF AS-SADAT'S TRIP TO JERUSALEM

LD172302Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary: "On the First Anniversary of As-Sadat's Trip to Occupied Jerusalem"]

[Excerpts] On 19 November 1978 an event took place that turned upside down all notions of statesmens' national dignity and honor. A year ago As-Sadat made a trip to occupied Jerusalem which has had a bombshell effect: He addressed the Israeli Knesset.

This step was the beginning of an open policy of separate moves and capitulation. The fact that the head of an Arab state made such a trip to Israel, with which his country was at war and which aspires to keeping occupied Jerusalem as its capital, is in itself surrender. Dayan himself in Cairo described the direct encounters and talks between the leaders of Egypt and Israel as a dream.

And why not? Having failed to secure its aims by the use of the most sophisticated weapons, the enemy suddenly began to obtain from its opponent one gift after another. One cannot describe in any other way the fundamental concessions made by the Egyptian president to the enemy, in return for which Cairo got nothing definite, as everybody can see. Cairo is only losing more and more.

As a result of As-Sadat's trip to occupied Jerusalem, the Middle East situation has completely changed; a truly lasting peace settlement in the Middle East has become as distant prospect as ever. Just as one's appetite grows in the presence of food, the United States and Israel are more greedy now: Having made sure that the Egyptian president burned all his bridges, Washington and Tel Aviv indulged in dragging Cairo into ever-increasing concessions.

When the Egyptian president bowed to the enemy, he pretended that he was doing so in defense of the demands of all Arabs, particularly the Palestinians. The president of Egypt is still trying to don the mantle of defender of the Palestinian people and fighter for the liberation of all the occupied Arab territories. But the fact is that, since his disgraceful speech in occupied Jerusalem last year, As-Sadat is step by step betraying the just cause of the Palestinian peoples.

Since last year he has abstained from mentioning the PLO, recognized by the Arabs and the United Nations as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Furthermore, a campaign was launched in Egypt against the Palestinians residing there, and last year the Cairo semiofficial press began a campiagn of criticism against Palestinians living in Lebanon.

Let us now look at the Washington Egyptian-Israeli talks: At the beginning, Cairo tried to beg Tel Aviv and Washington to link, even verbally, the forthcoming separate treaty with Israel to the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. But now Cairo mentions only Gaza. The Jordanian AL-AKHBAR says that, by so doing, As-Sadat simply abandons the West Bank to the enemy, as he has already done with the Golan Heights, in revenge against Syria for criticizing the capitulation initiative.

And how did Israel react to Egypt's demand concerning Gaza? As usual, Israel categorically said no. In this connection AK-AKHBAR sarcastically wrote: As-Sadat will be obliged to forego his demands concerning Gaza. Otherwise he would have to abandon even his demands concerning Sinai! Such is the fruit of 1 year of the Egyptian president's peace initiative. For this reason, and understandably, the Egyptian regime, which has left the Arab front confronting the enemy, has become completely isolated in the Arab world. The best evidence of this is the resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM RATIFIES CONVENTION WITH SYRIA

LD171408Y Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 17, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ratified the consular convention between the governments of the USSR and Syria signed in Damascus on June 3, 1976.

IRAQI MILITARY DELEGATION TO VISIT USSR IN LATE NOVEMBER

LD180632Y Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 18, TASS--An Iraqi military delegation led by member of the Council of Command of the Revolution and regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party, Defence Minister of the Iraqi Republic Colonel General of the Airforce A. Khayrallah, is to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the latter half of November at the invitation of Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov.

CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS RELATED TO SITUATION IN AFRICA

LD182312Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] According to recent reports, some of the secret clauses of the Camp David separate agreements on the Middle East are related to Africa. Our commentary is by Andrey Dolgov:

It has become known, among other things, that at Camp David the U.S. administration promised its assistance in the restoration of diplomatic relations between the countries of the Third World and Israel. What this actually amounts to is that the United States intends to pressure the countries that have severed relations with Israel into restoring them. It is a known fact that a number of African countries have broken off relations with Israel. If they now yield to the U.S. pressure, the move will notably damage Afro-Arab solidarity at a moment when the Arabs are stepping up their struggle against the separate collusion for an overall fair settlement in the Middle East.

Yet this is not the only aspect of the Camp David agreements that is dangerous to independent Africa. The point is that their purpose is to consolidate imperialist positions in the Middle East and in the northeast of Africa. Tel Aviv, which is known for its close contacts with the South African racists, is to remain the main stronghold of imperialism in the region under these plans. The strengthening of Israel is directly linked with the strengthening of its contacts with the regime in Pretoria. It's not by chance that at a time when the traitors to the Arab interests are engaged in the infamous bargaining in Washington the adviser of the Israeli premier for information, Harry Hurwitz, has chosen to go to Pretoria. He said openly that peace between Israel and Egypt won't in any way affect Tel Aviv-Pretoria relations and that once the treaty with Egypt has been signed Israel hopes to restore its relations with the African countries.

This, or course, would benefit the interests of none but Israel and its partner, South Africa. That is how Camp David is related to racism in the south of Africa.

SOVIET-GREEK COOPERATION COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

LD171542Y Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 17, TASS--The first session of the Mixed Soviet-Greek Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation has closed here today. It was presided over by Academician Aleksandr Ishlinskiy, chairman of the USSR Council of Scientific-Technical Societies. The Greek delegation was led by Director General of the Agency for Research in Science and Technology of the Coordination Ministry Yeoryios Argiropoulos.

Participants in the session discussed and endorsed a program for scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries for 1979-1980. It was drawn up in conformity with the intergovernmental agreement signed in Athens on June 10, 1977.

Under the program, the sides are to develop cooperation in the field of utilisation of solar energy, and hydrogenous coal mining. Experts of the two countries are to exchange knowhow on questions of prospecting as well as methods of processing bauxites and other raw materials. Subject matter has been outlined for cooperation in the field of civil engineering in seismic zones and in the protection of monuments of architecture. Mutual contacts of scientists are envisaged in the field of environmental protection. There will also be intensive exchanges of farming experts.

The delegation was today received by Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology Vladimir Kirillin.

GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER ON PARTY'S ANNIVERSARY

LD180020Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Statement by Kharilos Florakis, first secretary of the Greek Communist Party--recorded in Greek fading into Russian translation; date and place not given]

[Text] This month marks the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Greek Communist Party. Its creation and its inclusion in the international communist movement is of historic significance for the political life and the further development of our country. The working class of Greece has become an inseparable part of the international workers' movement. In the Communist Party of Greece the bourgeoisie has found an uncompromising and organized opponent, which is undermining the basis of its system of exploitation and its antinational policies.

Apart from two or three periods our party has been working underground. Tens of thousands of members have fallen in the struggle for the cause of the working class, the people and the homeland, and in the struggle against the fascist occupiers and the Anglo-American intervention.

With its strength the party is committed to expressing fully and consistently the historic necessity of our epoch, the epoch of the transition from capitalism to socialism. Its strength also lies in the fact that it is active in the vanguard of the working class of our country and in the fact that all these years it has remained true to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Today the Greek Communist Party is mobilizing all its strength, all its members and supporters, the heroic communist youth, to implement the decisions of the 10th Congress of the Greek Communist Party for democracy for the people and socialism.

SOVIET NAVAL VESSELS ARRIVE IN ISTANBUL ON VISIT

LD170506Y Moscow in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] A detachment of Soviet naval vessels consisting of the cruiser Dzerzhinskiy and the destroyer Reshitelnyy under the flag of Adm Nikolay Khovrin, commander of the Black Sea Fleet, arrived in Istanbul port for an official visit today.

The Soviet sailors were given a warm welcome by the people of Istanbul and Turkish sailors. The cruiser "Dzerzhinskiy" and Turkish shore batteries saluted each other with 21-gun salutes.

Our correspondent Ihsan Mustafayev asked the mayor of Istanbul, Aytekin Kotil, to comment on the visit of the Soviet naval vessels to Istanbul. Aytekin Kotil said that Turkey wants to contribute to the task of strengthening peace in line with the foreign policy course defined by Ataturk, founder of the Turkish republic. The mayor of Istanbul noted that the greatest desire of the Turkish nation is to live in friendship and peace, most of all with neighboring countries.

Soviet-Turkish relations have developed greatly in recent years, and particularly in recent months, and have reached a level that is very pleasing. Pointing out that the Turkish nation would undoubtedly welcome the much greater strengthening of Soviet-Turkish friendship, Aytekin Kotil added that the visit of the Soviet naval vessels to Istanbul is a concrete example of the growing strength of the bilateral relations and indicates that these relations will proceed along a successful course in the future as well.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES 'NATO CIRCLES' ON CYPRUS

LD121836Y Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 11, TASS--"The interests of peace and security, the interests of detente insistently call for the earliest and full implementation of the U.N. resolution on Cyprus, settlement of the Cyprus problem", writes the newspaper IZVESTIYA.

Documents of such a content are adopted at the United Nations not for the first time, the newspaper points out. Unfortunately, they remain unfulfilled. The progress of the current discussion of the Cyprus problem at the United Nations have shown once again what forces prevent its solution. Speaking from the rostrum of the General Assembly, representatives of many countries denounced the manoeuvres in the NATO circles, which are trying to take the Cyprus matter out of the U.N. aegis and resolve it in a narrow circle of the NATO states, turning the island's territory into that bloc's military springboard. The American diplomacy also acts in this direction. It is indicative that at the current session of the General Assembly U.S. representatives also refused to back this resolution.

The situation now obtaining in Cyprus and around it, which is being aggravated by [words indistinct] calls for the earliest settlement of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the principles of [word indistinct], sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, respect for its status of a nonaligned state, IZVESTIYA stresses. A peaceful and just settlement of the Cyprus problem can be attained with due account for the interests of the Cyprus people as a whole and also of the Greek and Turkish communities of Cyprus.

"The Soviet Union, which has been invariably supporting the Cyprus people in their struggle for a just settlement of the problem, acts exactly from these positions, the Soviet proposal on convocation of a representative international conference on Cyprus under the aegis of the United Nations is aimed at attaining this goal".

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU CONTINUES MOSCOW VISIT

Brezhnev Kremlin Dinner Speech

LD172010Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Government today gave a dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia.

Attending the dinner with Mengistu Haile Mariam were the state officials accompanying him on his trip, and Tsegaye Meshesha, socialist Ethiopia's Ambassador to the USSR.

Representating the Soviet Union at the dinner were Comrades Brezhnev, Kosygin, Gromyko, Ustinov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev and Demichev; deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers; chairmen of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR State Committees; and other officials.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a speech at the dinner in which he said: [announcer-read]

Esteemed Comrade Mengistu, dear Ethiopian guests, comrades:

We are sincerely pleased at the arrival of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and the other leaders of socialist Ethiopia. In your person we welcome the freedom-loving Ethiopian people and the victorious Ethiopian revolution.

The good relations between our peoples have a long tradition. The Soviet Union has always acted firmly and vigorously in defending Ethiopia's independence and freedom. After the birth of socialist Ethiopia, relations of close friendship and all-round cooperation have been firmly established between our countries. They are based on the community of interests of the socialist states and the developing countries, and a striving to unite efforts in the struggle for the independent development of peoples and social progress, for lasting peace, and against aggression and the arms race.

In our time, Africa has greatly enhanced its role in international affairs. The imperialists can no longer disregard its opinion. In these conditions it is particularly important to strengthen the cohesion and unity of action of those African countries favoring a just peace and opposing imperialism, colonialism and racism. The OAU's activities in this direction meet with the full understanding and support of the Soviet Union. The colonialists left the African states with many problems that are currently troubling them. The imperialists are most interested in the conflicts that flare up periodically in Africa over territorial disputes, for instance. They attempt to use these conflicts for their own aims, inciting dissension between African countries and bringing them into collision with one another.

Experience shows that reliably safeguarding the independence and progress of African countries requires that imperialist intrigues and those who sow discord and those to who follow the principle of "divide and rule" be rebuffed.

If African statesmen are able to resolve disputes at the negotiating table and on the basis of mutual respect for independence, territorial integrity and existing borders, rather than by force of arms, it will benefit the interests of their peoples, the cause of progress for all Africa and the cause of universal peace.

As for the Soviet Union, it respects every people's right to independently select their own path of development. The USSR stands resolutely against interference in the internal affairs of African states and against the violation of their sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is from these positions that we approach today's problems in Africa and the regions adjacent to it.

We know, Comrade Mengistu, that the situation in the Horn of Africa still remains complicated. The imperialist circles are using the tension persisting there to serve their own purposes. Is it necessary to say that what suffers first from this are the interests of the peoples of the Horn of Africa?

The situation in southern Africa remains an acute international problem. The notorious plans of the Western powers, supposedly aimed at transferring power in Namibia and Rhodesia to the African majority, in reality do not bring closer but delay the achievement of genuine independence in that region. The matter actually boils down to maintaining the essence of the racist regimes under new signboards.

Nor should one forget the Western imperialist states' military cooperation with South Africa, which is not only a bulwark of racism and reaction in Africa, but also a source of military danger for nearby countries.

The countries of Asia and Africa are realizing more and more clearly the danger of imperialism's attempts to restore in a new form their domination in this part of the world. This is particularly indicated by the development of the situation in the Near East, and especially by the results of the Baghdad conference of Arab heads of state and governments.

We welcome the decisions adopted at that conference as a great achievement of the Arab world's patriotic forces. The Arab leaders' unanimous condemnation of the Camp David deal is an important political factor whose importance is difficult to overestimate. The decisions taken in Baghdad will play, I am sure, a great and positive role in the struggle for a real settlement of the Near East problem. This meets with the interests of all those who want a lasting peace.

Dear comrades, under the leadership of their tried and tested revolutionary leaders, the Ethiopian people courageously repulsed foreign invasions and upheld the gains of the revolution and the territorial integrity of their homeland. Now you are faced with the immense tasks of peaceful construction; the implementation of the ideals of the revolution. I wish you great successes in this noble cause.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev proposed a toast to the successes of the Ethiopian revolution, to friendship between the peoples of the USSR and socialist Ethiopia, to the health of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and to the health of all our guests from friendly Ethiopia.

In reply, Mengistu Haile Mariam stressed among other things, that the Ethiopian revolution is promoting the further development of the traditional relations between our two countries, and for our part we shall make every effort to deepen and strengthen these relations.

The speeches of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam were listened to very attentively and were greeted with applause. The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Mengistu Speech

LD172133Y Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 17, TASS--The October Revolution marked the beginning of a new chapter in the history of mankind, having opened the road to the destruction of the former system of exploitation and oppression and the building of a new, socialist society based on justice. This was underlined by the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, in a speech during a dinner given in the Kremlin in his honour by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR. In the period since then, Mengistu Haile Mariam went on, many colonial countries, inspired by the example of that revolution, and leaning on its support, joined the fierce struggle against imperialism and gained independence.

The steady consolidation of socialism's positions in the world, testifying to the all-conquering force of the ideas of the October Socialist Revolution, gives inspiration and hope to developing countries, such as Ethiopia, in which revolution is carried out, the guest said.

The working masses of Ethiopia have brought great sacrifices for the sake of victory. They routed the internal class enemies and chauvinistic elements, rebuffed the aggression of external reactionary forces, eliminated imperialist conspiracies and thereby saved the revolution from peril and the country from the expansionist threat.

The internationalist aid given us by the party, the government and people of the Soviet Union during that period of fierce struggles will be remembered forever by the Ethopian people and will occupy an important place in the history of its revolution.

Such aid, Mengistu Haile Mariam recalled, was extended to the Ethiopian people not only at present, when the imperialist-coordinated onslaught against our revolution is being launched both from within and from without, but also, as history testifies, every time when imperialism unleashed aggression against us.

Mengistu Haile Mariam stressed that despite the fact that the aggression unleashed against Ethiopia by the Somali reactionaries and coordinated, encouraged and supported by imperialism, suffered a defeat, lasting peace in the Horn of Africa can only be ensured when the Somali Government renounces the policy of expansionism and proves by deed its will to live in peace.

Mengistu Haile Mariam said that, realizing that the development of the revolutionary process may be guaranteed success only when guided by a vanguard party of the working people, the Provisional Military Administrative Council undertook efforts to unify and rally the Marxist-Leninists of Ethiopia. As a result, the alliance of Marxist-Leninist organizations and individual Marxist-Leninists is now getting a clear-cut ideological platform.

Our revolution and the struggles by international progressive forces are based on proletarian internationalism, he said, and we shall consistently implement it.

Touching on the Middle-East situation, Mengistu Haile Mariam noted that the separate agreement reached at Camp David without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization and other interested parties, is a plot inspired by international imperialism, which resulted in the Middle-East situation becoming still more complicated. Revolutionary Ethiopia comes out against such moves, he said.

Mengistu Haile Mariam noted that the Chinese leaders are now carrying out an aggression against revolutionary Vietnam and are creating a dangerous situation in that region.

China, he went one, is giving direct support to reactionary forces that come out against the interests of Ethiopia, its revolution and its very existence. This is why we denounce the reactionary Chinese leadership which in words pursues a communist, but in fact--an anti-communist policy of chauvinism, expansion and hegemonism.

In conclusion, Mengistu Haile Mariam underlined that the Soviet Union and Ethiopia have a common approach not only to matters of bilateral relations but also to international problems, and cooperation by the two countries in this sphere is expanding.

Visits Lenin Mausoleum

LD182136Y Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 18, TASS--Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam went today to Lenin's Mausoleum and laid a wreath. He observed a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of the leader of the world proletariat and founder of the world's first socialist state.

A wreath was also laid to the Tomb of an Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall. The guest paid tribute to the memory of the Soviet servicemen, who gave up their lives in the struggle against Nazism, in the name of a lasting peace and happiness of peoples.

Together with Mengistu Haile Mariam were the Ethiopian statesmen accompanying him in the visit and ambassador of socialist Ethiopia to the USSR, Tsegaye Meshesha.

Meets With Kosygin

LD181805Y Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 18, TASS--A conversation between Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, took place in the Kremlin today.

In development of the Soviet-Ethiopian talks which were held yesterday, an exchange of views on matters of expansion of friendly cooperation between the two countries in various fields was continued. Discussed were practical measures aimed at further deepening and strengthening fruitful contacts between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia in the interests of their peoples, in the interests of the cause of peace and social progress. Confidence was expressed on both sides that the talks in Moscow will serve to strengthen in every way the Soviet-Ethiopian relations of friendship and cooperation.

Signs Cooperation Treaty

LD201032Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1015 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The signing of a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and socialist Ethiopia took place in the Kremlin today. The treaty has been signed by: Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers and commander in chief of the revolutionary army of socialist Ethiopia.

Leaves for Tashkent

LD201106Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, who is in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, left Moscow for Tashkent today.

At Vnukovo Airport, decorated with the state flags of socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, Mengistu Haile Mariam was warmly seen off by Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

An honor guard of the three branches of the armed forces was assembled on the airfield. Leonid Ilich Brezhniv and Mengistu Haile Mariam inspected the ranks of the Soviet servicemen. The national anthems of socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union were played.

ZIMYANIN SPEAKS AT GUINEA PARTY CONGRESS IN CONAKRY

LD181932Y Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Conakry, November 18, TASS--The Soviet Union, true to the behests of great Lenin, resolutely comes out in support of the progressive forces of Africa, the national-liberation movement of its peoples for the final and complete elimination of the dominance of imperialism, colonialism and racism on African soil, said the head of the CPSU delegation, Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who spoke here today at the current Eleventh Congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea (DPG). He conveyed to the Eleventh Congress of the DPG and to the entire Guinean people the greetings and good wishes on behalf of the CPSU and personally Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The head of the CPSU delegation pointed out that relations of friendship and cooperation have been established and successfully develop between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Party of Guinea, the Soviet Union and the Republic of Guinea.

For two decades they have been developing and growing stronger on the basis of the tried-and-tested principles of equality, mutual respect, non-interference in internal affairs, and solidarity in the struggle for peace and international security, for freedom and national independence, democracy and social progress.

Our party and the people, said Mikhail Zimyanin, have always unselfishly supported and support and highly appreciate the activities of the Democratic Party of Guinea under whose leadership the Guinean people gained national independence and took the road of progressive transformations in the political, socio-economic and cultural fields.

The head of the CPSU delegation pointed out that the CPSU's international policy fully accords with the peaceful goals and aspirations of the Soviet people and the peoples of all other socialist and non-socialist states.

The democratic public of all countries reject imperialists' and their henchmen's slander about a "Soviet threat" in Africa or elsewhere in the world. As Leonid Brezhnev said, "We said more than once and want to repeat again: We have no and cannot have any 'special interests' either in the south, in the north or in any other part of Africa. We do not week any advantages for ourselves there. We only want the sacred right of each people to decide their future themselves and to choose their own way of development to be recognized. This is our invariable principle from which our party and all Soviet people will never depart."

One cannot fail to see, the head of the CPSU delegation went on to say, that (?imperialists are) feverishly busy weaving reactionary conspiracies against the peoples of Africa, are busy carrying out military interventions, knocking together "inter-African forces of interference" under the aegis of NATO, are busy organizing criminal actions aimed at undermining progressive regimes, and setting some African states against other ones, and undermining the Organization of African Unity and the movement of non-alignment and trying to isolate young African states from socialist countries.

Territorial disputes which are fanned up by the opponents of peace and security of African peoples, of their national and social progress are often used, as is also shown by the recent developments, to provoke conflicts, contrary to the principle on inviolability of the borders of African states, the principle sealed in the OAU resolutions, Mikhail Zimyanin said.

Attempts are being made through imperialist blackmail and through other means to exert military-political pressure on African countries of socialist orientation and again put in jeopardy the freedom and independence and territorial integrity of Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique and other countries, and debar the U.N.-recognized Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and the SWAPO organizations from solving the problems of Rhodesia and Namibia and to postpone elimination of the regime of apartheid and racism in the Republic of South Africa.

Mikhail Zimyanin read out a message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to the Eleventh Congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea, and handed over to the Congress' Presidium the CPSU Central Committee' memorable gift as a symbol of friendship and solidarity.

UGANDA WITHDRAWS FROM TANZANIA; CUBA DENIES SENDING TROOPS

LD181736Y Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Kampala, November 18, TASS--Radio Kampala said that Uganda has completed the withdrawal of its troops from Tanzanian territory.

London, November 18, TASS-The diplomats accredited in Kampala declared after a visit to the area of the border conflict between the two countries near Kagera River that Ugandan troops had been withdrawn from the area, a REUTER agency correspondent reported.

Havana, November 18, TASS--The Cuban Foreign Ministry resolutely refuted the allegations by imperialist propaganda in connection with the Tanzanian-Ugandan conflict, pointing out that there are neither Cuban troops nor specialists in Tanzania.

As the Cuban Government repeatedly stressed, says the statement issued here by the Foreign Ministry, not a single Cuban soldier will participate in the violation by one African state of borders of others or contribute to such acts running counter to the decisions of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). The Cuban Foreign Ministry condemns any actions leading to undermining the unity of the African countries, running counter to the OAU principles and leading to violation of established borders.

Cuba, the statement by the Foreign Ministry points out, welcomes the efforts by the governments of various African states directed at the attainment of peace and peaceful settlement of bilateral issues. Relations between Tanzania and Uganda shall not be jeopardised as a result of subversive manoeuvres by the Western powers trying to restore their rule in the continent.

NETO ACCUSES SOUTH AFRICA OF PREPARING FOR AGGRESSION

LD191745Y Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, November 19, TASS--In a speech in the North Lunda Province, the chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, Agostinho Neto, accused the RSA racist regime, encouraged by international imperialism, of preparing a new armed aggression against Angola.

The Pretoria racists, he said, never stop aggressive actions against the PRA, regularly violate our southern borders and continue the illegal occupation of neighbouring Namibia, preventing it in every way possible for attaining genuine independence.

The RSA must give up its occupation of Namibia, the president underlined, and grant its people the right to self-determination and independence, must end aggressive provocations against the PRA and other independent African states. The RSA's present policy constitutes a permanent threat of armed aggressions against Namibia and against Angola.

Agostinho Neto urged the people to really still closer behing the MPLA-Workers' Party and the government of the republic, to increase vigilance, to strengthen the country's defence capacity, to be always prepared to repel a possible aggression by the South African regime. Imperialism and its stooges in the south of Africa, the president emphasized, will not succeed in undermining the cause of the revolution, in destabilizing the situation in the country, in frustrating the plans charted out by the 1st Congress of the MPLA-Workers' Party. We have won independence and will be able to defend it, he declared.

AFGHANISTAN'S TARAKI TO VISIT MOSCOW IN DECEMBER

LD192108Y Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 20, TASS--In accordance with an agreement reached, the general secretary of the PDPA CC, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Nur Muhammed Taraki, will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of December this year at the invitation of the CPSU CC, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

AFGHAN-SOVIET RELATIONS BASED ON 'PROFOUND RESPECT'

LD191427Y Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 19 Nov 78

[Text] Kabul, November 19, TASS--The relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are based on profound respect for territorial integrity and national independence of the two countries, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, said Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin. He emphasized that in all year of cooperation and goodneighbourliness the Soviet Union has never interfered in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Our cooperation in different spheres, H. Amin said, is broadening on the basis of equality. Both countries come out in defence of world peace, support the national liberation movements of peoples of the planet, wage struggle against colonialism and impeialism, against racial discrimination and apartheid.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan conducts a policy of non-alignment and does not belong to any military bloc, he said.

Touching upon questions of home policy, the deputy prime minister said that Afghanistan was building a society free from exploitation of man by man, and is a state of workers and peasants, of the toiling people of Afghanistan. Touching upon the objectives of the revolution in Afghanistan, he emphasized that continuation of the cause of the Great October Socialist Revolution underlies any anti-colonial and anti-imperialist revolution.

Hafizollah Amin stressed the need of being ever vigilant in the face of conspiracies being woven against people's power in Afghanistan by the discarded exploiters, agents of imperialism and international reaction.

THAI ADVOCACY OF ECONOMIC TIES WITH USSR GROWING

LD171105Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Shchedrov report: "On a Reciprocal Basis"]

[Text] Bangkok, November--Sukhumwit Road--the longest and busiest street in Bangkok, with its population of 5 million--glows with the multicolored lights of advertisements in many languages from dusk to dawn. Here in the center, not far from the Thai capital's highest skyscraper, the Chokchai Building, is the USSR trade mission. Today representatives of Thailand's business circles visit it with increasing frequency.

In 1977 less than 2 percent of Thailand's foreign trade balance went to all the socialist countries. The domination of foreign monopolies meant that its foreign trade deficit reached record levels. The government headed by Kriangsak Chamanan, which came to power in November last year, advocated developing cooperation with all countries on the principle of peaceful coexistence.

Immediately after its formation, the new cabinet lifted the economic bloackade declared earlier against neighboring Laos and confirmed the lifting of the discriminatory law with respect to countries with a state monopoly of foreign trade, which was aimed against the socialist countries. Business trips to socialist states were permitted.

In Bangkok this summer the Ministry of Trade discussed prospects for developing trade with socialist countries with the participation of various departments, experts and representatives of Bangkok business circles. Trade missions were sent to Vietnam, Laos and a number of other socialist community states to establish new ties and expand existing ones. Thailand has recently signed trade agreements with Vietnam, Laos, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, each of which enshrines the principle of granting each other most-favored-nation status, which was also at the basis of Thailand's agreement with the USSR, concluded in December 1970.

Placing a high evaluation on the planned improvement in Thailand's relations with socialist countries, Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan stated recently: "We believe that the time has come in Southeast Asia for detente and the transition from a policy of confrontation to the achievements of mutually acceptable and mutually advantageous agreements."

Positive shifts in the Soviet Union's trade and economic ties with Thailand can now be noted. In the first 6 months trade between the two countries rose by more than 1/3 in comparison with the corresponding period last year, and more than threefold as compared with the same period in 1971. This year, BUSINESS IN THAILAND notes, the Soviet Union has increased sixfold its purchases of rubber, a traditional Thai export commodity. For the first time Soviet welding and printing equipment and metal-cutting tools are being delivered. Soviet machinery has earned a good reputation in Thai fields: pumps, diesels and particularly tractors from the Minsk plant. The total number of tractors delivered to the country in recent years is approaching 2,000.

In Thai business circles the positions of those representatives of the state sector, the national bourgeoisie and the small peasants' and craft sectors who actively advocate the further development of mutually advantageous trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries are strengthening.

U.S.-ROK COMBINED FORCES COMMAND FORCES COMMAND CREATES CONFRONTATION DANGER

LD180016Y Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The setting up by the United States of a so-called Joint Military Command in South Korea is aimed at perpetuating the occupation of the country by U.S. troops. The point was made by the ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Kim Chae-pong, at a press conference in Moscow. Our commentary is by Igor Bestuzhev:

U.S. officials have more than once promised to withdraw U.S. land forces from South Korea yet nothing has been done to translate these promises into life. At the news conference mentioned above, the KPDR ambassador in Moscow, Chae-pong, noted that the United States has transferred to South Korea 2,500 troops, 50 tanks of latest models and missile units. Alongside with that, the United States is building up its air force in South Korea. The recent visit to that country by U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown coincided in time with the arrival there of another squadron of U.S. fighters.

Does the Pentagon really intend to pull its troops out of South Korea, or do its statements on this score serve only to cover up programs for modernizing the Army of South Korea and for increasing the U.S. military potential in that country?

South Korea is not an exception in this respect. There was a mass rally in the Japanese city of Tachikawa near Tokyo a few days ago against the government's course for strengthening the military alliance with the United States. This course has taken concrete form in guidelines for coordination between Japanese and U.S. troops. The document drafted by top military leaders of the two countries provides for a more active participation by Tokyo in Pentagon moves to increase the military might of the United States and its allies in Asia and Oceania.

The results of this kind of Pentagon activities are well known. The arms race is spreading to the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The United States has scores of military ships patrolling the Indian Ocean and in the center of it, on Diego Garcia Island, it is building a major naval base to service nuclear bombers and submarines.

Yet a white paper on matters of defense published in Wellington recently says that there isn't any direct threat of aggression in sight for the next decade. Moreover, relations between many states of the region are getting better. We believe, Thailand's Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan has said in a recent statement, that in Southeast Asia, too, time has come for lessening international tension and moving from political confrontation over to achieving mutually acceptable and mutually beneficial relations.

As to the arms build-up Washington and its allies are carrying out in Asia and Oceania, it only creates the danger of a return to the former period of confrontation.

U.S., JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS URGE ARMS BUILDUP

LD181012Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1343 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo--A Japanese-American interparliamentary symposium which has ended here has been turned into open propaganda for increasing the arms race and militarizing Japan by members of a U.S. Congressional delegation and some Japanese Diet deputies from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party who sympathize with them. The impression has been created that this is not a meeting of the two states' parliamentarians but of generals from the Pentagon and the Japanese National Defense Agency.

The U.S. representatives have demanded by way of an ultimatum that Japan assume a "key role" militarily in Asia and the Pacific and increase its military expenditure and armed forces. In this connection they have been insisting on a sharp expansion of pruchases of U.S. military equipment. Intentionally pushing Tokyo onto the dangerous path of speedy militarization, the U.S. representatives have unabashedly been interfering in the internal affairs of Japan and openly proposing a revision of the Japanese Constitution in order to remove obstacles to arms buildup.

The American legislators speak eloquently for themselves. "Above all we want to say that Japan should become a powerful partner of the United States in northeast Asia and carry out a corresponding role," Congressman Bob Wilson stated, for instance. Noting that Japan "needs to possess an air force and a navy corresponding to its industrial might," he asserted that "the military appropriations in Japan's state budget are too small." "By spending its excess reserves of dollars on defense," the congressman went on to say, "Japan would also be assisting an improvement in international currency dealings. If it cannot have effective armed forces because of Article Nine of the Constitution, then the Constitution should be reexamined."

As a sign of protest against transforming this meeting into a arena for increasing war hysteria, the Diet's deputies from the communist and socialist parties refused to take part in its work.

The proceedings of the Japanese-American interparliamentary symposium cannot be evaluated other than as an attempt to increase the arms race in this region of the world, which is directly detrimental to the cause of detente.

SOVIET-JAPANESE FISHING TALKS OPEN IN TOKYO

OW190952Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 18 Nov 78 OW

[Text] The Soviet Union and Japan have opened negotiations in Tokyo concerning next year's fishing quotas in the two countries' respective exclusive 200-mile fishing zones. Attending a ceremony marking the opening of the negotiations were Soviet Ambassador Polyanskiy and Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Ichiro Nakagawa. Fish Industry Deputy Minister Kudryavtsev is heading the Soviet delegation to the Japan-USSR fishing talks.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Ambassador Polyanskiy expressed the hope for successful talks. He said that bilateral fishingg relations have a great effect on the two countries' overall relations.

MOSCOW'S PROMYSLOV RECEIVED BY BLAS ROCA IN HAVANA

LD151003Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] Havana, 11 November, TASS--Blas Roca, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly of People's Power, has met with V.F. Promyslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, who is visiting here at the invitation of the Havana City Assembly of People's Power. The conversation which took place concerned various questions of the activity of the USSR soviets and the organs of people's power in Cuba.

SOVIET MILITARY JOURNALISTS VISIT CUBA

LD171307Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Col Yu. Protasov report: "On Hospitable Cuban Soil"]

[Text] A group of Soviet military journalists visited Cuba at the end of October at the invitation of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Central Political Directorate.

The Soviet military journalists were received by Brig Gen Sixto Batista Santana, Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] deputy minister and chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate. The talk touched on the work of the military press and further consolidating contacts between the fraternal armies' newspapers and journals.

The meeting in the editorial office of the magazine VERDE OLIVO--the FAR organ--was interesting and useful. Lt Col Eduardo Yassels Ferrer, the chief editor, described how VERDE OLIVO helps the Cuban servicemen enhance their combat skill and strengthen their moral-political and psychological tempering. In turn the Soviet military journalists imparted their editorial offices' work experience.

The Soviet journalists toured the country, visited museums and places of historical note, and viewed monuments of the Cuban people's revolutionary and combat glory. They met with cordiality and attentiveness everywhere.

BRIEFS

SPORTS AGREEMENT WITH JAMAICA--Moscow, November 16, TASS--The first long-term agreement in the field of sports in the history of relations between the USSR and Jamaica was signed in the capital of the USSR today. The agreement which provides for diverse forms of cooperation was signed by Sergey Pavlov, chairman of the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, and by Hugh Small, Jamaican minister for youth, sports and social development. During the talks we found no points on which our views in the field of the sports movement would considerably diverge, Pavlov emphasized. The two countries have the same stand on the question of race apartheid, and are ready to follow the convention adopted by the United Nations. The agreement opens up wide prospects for the two countries. The agreement signed today envisages that the USSR will send specialists in various areas of sports as well as in the field of the construction of sports facilities to Jamaica. For its part, Jamaica will send its students and specialists for advanced training at the Moscow Institute of Physical Culture. [Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD]

AGRICULTURE AFFAIRS

OBLASTS OVERFULFILL PLANS FOR COTTON, FRUIT, VEGETABLES

LD181912Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that the agricultural workers of Bukharskaya and Kurgan-Tyubinskaya oblasts have overfulfilled their plan tasks for the sale to the state of raw cotton, vegetables, grapes, fruit and melon crops. The farms of Bukharskaya Oblast have successfully coped with their socialist pledges for the sale of these crops as well as silk cocoons.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 15-16 NOV

LD170732 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0600 GMT on 15 November reports that this year Poltavskaya Oblast pledged to dispatch 4.2 million tons of sugar beet to the sugar industry enterprises; 640,000 tons more than envisaged in the procurement plan have been dispatched. Preparations for next year's harvest are complete. At 0630 GMT the radio reports that the sugar cane harvesting season has begun in Cuba, adding in a report from Havana that Cuba, "supplied the Soviet Union with 3.5 million tons of sugar" in the past year. At 0100 GMT on 16 November the radio reports that in Kirgizia the plowing continues for next spring; thus far 200,000 hectares have been completed.

CHERNIGOVSKAYA OBLAST FULFILLS PLEDGES FOR FARM PRODUCE

AU171905Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 78 AU

[Text] This year Chernigovskaya Oblast agricultural workers have obtained good yields of agricultural crops, harvested in an organized manner and fulfilled socialist pledges for the sales of farm produce to the state. They have delivered to procurement centers and processing enterprises 557,000 tons of potatoes, 122,000 tons of vegetables, and 1,134,000 tons of sugar beet. The oblast farms have fully provided themselves with seeds. More fodder has been procured for stockbreeding than last year. The agricultural toilers are now doing their best to winter livestock in an organized manner, to repair equipment well and in time, and to insure further increase in the output and procurement of farm products.

BRIEFS

SOWING IN KAZAKHSTAN--The sowing of all winter crops has been completed in Kazakhstan. The area sown exceeds 1.9 [as heard] million hectares, of 100,000 hectares more than last year. The area under winder crops has been significantly expanded in Aktyubinskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Chimkentskaya oblasts. Some 17.9 million hectares of fallow have been plowed, or 97 percent of the plan. This is 2.2 million hectares more than by the same time last year. Potato and vegetable gathering is nearing completion. The per-hectare vegetable yields average 229 quintals. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 16 Nov 78 AU]

PRIMORKSIY KRAY SOYBEAN HARVEST--Primorskiy Kray has completed harvesting soybeans from 150,000 hectaries and threshed 140,000 tons of beans. It has already sold nearly 80,000 tons to the state, or more than was originally planned. The delivery of soybeans is continuing. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 17 Nov 78 OW]

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES REGIONAL DEPARTMENTS HAVE MANY TASKS

LD171423Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Academy Departments"]

[Text] The USSR Academy of Sciences departments have an important role among its institutions. With the exception of the Kola Department, almost all of them are located in the autonomous republics--Karelia, Komi, Dagestan, Tataria and Bashkiria--while those subordinate to the academy's Siberian affiliate are in Yakutia and Buryatia. The Communist Party's Leninist national policy aimed at the social and cultural development of all the Soviet Union's peoples and at introducing them to the gains of technical progress and to direct participation in scaling new scientific heights has found vivid expression in this.

The departments now represent complexes of academic institutions which are making a considerable contribution to the treasurehouse of Soviet science. They are actively influencing the further development of productive forces and the upsurge of their regions' economy and culture. They have qualified cadres--more than 1,500 doctors and candidates of sciences alone. Guided by the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the department collectives are working persistently on urgent theoretical problems, raising research efficiency, strengthening science's links with production, and contributing successfully to the implementation of the 5-year plan targets.

For instance, the school of Kazan chemists nurtured by the Academicians Arbuzov, that dynasty of outstanding Soviet scientists, is well known for its fundamental achievements. The USSR Academy of Sciences Kazan department institute of organic and physical chemistry has developed many new technological processes and chemicals which have been extensively utilized in the country's national economy. The scientists of the Yakutia department have earned recognition for their research in the sphere of geocryology--something which is particularly important for the north and northeastern areas of the country. The Dagestan department is actively showing its worth in solving the problems of geothermics and of utilizing underground heat sources.

One of the main avenues of these academic complexes' activity is studying the country's mineral wealth and its patterns. All the departments except Kazan have geological institutes. These have accounted for many discoveries of mineral deposits. It is gratifying to note scientists' desire to contribute to bringing this wealth into economic circulation and placing it in the people's service. In particular, the increasingly close contact between geological subunits and the ministries engaged in prospecting for and working the underground treasure deserves support.

The academy departments strengthen yearly and at the same time their tasks increase. In particular, it is necessary to further raise the standard and scientific and practical significance of research and to solve the major questions of technical progress. The departments are called upon to be the organizers of science. They are entrusted with the duty of coordinating all research institutions' activity in their regions and pooling scientists' efforts through coordinated programs for the solution of important comprehensive problems while preventing duplication and the study of petty topics. The experience of the Bashkir department, which has established firm relations with sectorial institutes and the republic's VUZes, deserves attention. Their joint research has produced effective means of protecting metal against corrosion, new catalysts for the production of synthetic rubbers, chemicals which have found applications in hydrometallurgy, and a number of other innovations. [paragraph continues]

However, some departments as yet fulfill their organizational role only poorly. Local party organs and the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium must give them constant aid and support in the development of this work.

It is important to continue strengthening the collaboration between scientific institutions and enterprises. For instance, the Kola department has done a great deal to develop technology for the comprehensive enrichment of ores from Kovdor, obtaining good-quality concentrates--iron, apatite and baddeleyite concentrates--which opens up opportunities for the fuller utilization of raw material. Close interaction--right up to joint sessions of party committees to discuss important scientific, technical and social problems--characterizes the cooperation between the Kola scientists and the workers of the Severonikel, Pechenganikel and Apatit combines and other enterprises. The pooling of efforts is extremely fruitful both for the development of scientific research, the technical progress and enhanced efficiency of production. But the department needs its experimental base to be reinforced and here the Ministries of Nonferrous Metallurgy and the Chemical Industry, whose enterprises make the most frequent use of the results of scientific research, could render it considerable aid.

Komi is now being set this question particularly keenly by the academy department, whose tasks are growing particularly in connection with the development of the Timano-Pechorskiy production complex. But the construction organizations that must erect buildings for the scientific institution are only poorly fulfilling their duty. The republic's party, Soviet and economic organs are called on to place these construction sites under their control.

The activity of the academy centers in training highly skilled scientific cadres must be improved. The Buryatskaya ASSR department communists' recent report and election meeting rightly noted that due attention is not being paid here to the formation of young specialists with top qualifications. Uncommitted [sluchaynyye] people frequently become graduate students and some leading scientists have been completely removed from the scientific guidance of graduate students.

The orientation and products of scientific research, the consolidation of the departments' ties with production, their provision with equipment, the education of young replacement staff, the improvement of the scientists' everyday living conditions--the party committee's attention must be centered on all these questions. For instance, the Karelskiy Obkom discussed department affairs at its plenum. Well-meaning criticism and specific aid in solving organizational questions are having a positive effect on the scientific institutions' work. The Murmanskiy Obkom is constantly interested in the activity and concerns of the Kola department. Party support and assistance promote fruitful research and new creative achievements by the scientists.

The USSR Academy of Sciences outposts situated in various parts of the country are maturing and strengthening increasingly. They will continue to increase their contribution to the development of science and the further boosting of their regions' economy and culture.

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN CARDIOLOGISTS CONGRESS--The first congress of the Ukraine's cardiologists opened in Kiev on 16 November attended by prominent scientists and physicians from the Ukraine, Moscow, Leningrad and a number of union republics. Reports were delivered by Chazov, USSR deputy health minister, and Romanenko, Ukrainian health minister. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 16 Nov 78 AU]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

MISSILE FORCES CHIEF DISCUSSES ROLE IN MODERN WARFARE

LD182252 [Editorial report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 18 November carries an interview with Lt Gen Yevgeniy Vasiliyevich Stroganov, chief of staff of the Ground Forces Rocket and Artillery Troops, by correspondent (Aleksandr Krutov) on the eve of Rocket and Artillery Troops Day. Lieutenant General Stroganov gives a brief history of the Rocket and Artillery Troops, recalling in particular 19 November 1942 when they played a big part in the breakthrough at Stalingrad. Continuing his discussion Stroganov says:

"In the postwar period as science and technology developed, basically new means for delivering warheads to their targets--missile systems--began to enter the arsenal of our army. In a short time, and in response to the feverish arming of the United States, our people and the party succeeded in creating a new branch of the armed forces, the Strategic Rocket Forces."

Answering a question on the role allotted to the Strategic Rocket Forces today, Lieutenant General Stroganov says:

"They are the shield and sword of our homeland. They are the serious and real means for deterring any potential aggressor. Operational-tactical and tactical missiles are capable of striking practically any target on the battlefield in a short time and with high accuracy and reliablility."

(Krutov) then notes that today the artillery continues to be developed and improved, to which Stroganov replies:

"Nowadays, too, it is the basic means for fire strike against the enemy [ognevoye porazheniye protivnika] in a modern combined-arms battle. It is also now capable of conducting a successful struggle against the enemy in defense and also to inflict defeat upon the enemy and clear the way for one's own troops in an attack. But however powerful modern technology is its master still remains man. The Rocket and Artillery Troops have at their disposal not only improved weaponry and combat technology but also outstanding cadres, people infinitely devoted to the homeland, masters of their combat specialities. In meeting their festive day the missile and artillerymen are daily improving the combat skill, are persistently mastering some of the most complex military technology, and are achieving successes in the socialist competition."

Stroganov concludes the interview by praising the troops and says they are "always ready to do their patriotic and international duty bravely, skillfully, worthily and honorably."

BRIEFS

ARTILLERY DAY IN KIEV--A solemn public meeting was held recently in Kiev to commemorate the Rocket Artillery Troops Day. The meeting presidium included Botvin, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Kievskiy Gorkom first secretary; Colonel General Dementyev, Military Council member in Kiev Military Okrug; and others. Lieutenant General Postnikov, chief of the okrug's staff, congratulated rocket troops and artillerymen on behalf of the Political Administration of Kiev Military Okrug. The valiant defenders of the fatherland were congratulated by public representatives. Addressing the meeting, Major General Zinchenko gave assurances that rocket troops and artillerymen would continue to be vigilant at their combat posts and would carry out their constitutional duty to defend the fatherland with credit. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0900 GMT 18 Nov 78 AU]